Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it that a Government, of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum

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Bellefonte Republican.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

THE weather has turned upon its tormentor, Vennor, and laid him up with a severe attack of rheumatism.

DRUNKENNESS and vagabondage are greater in extent in New York city than they were ever noted before.

THE Republicans manifest a disposition to ignore the demands of aspiring politicians for a rotation in office, and willingness to give Congressmen who have shown a fitness for their duties a renomination.

THE Boston Republicans are anxious to have it known that while there is some interest taken in the question of who shall receive the party's nomination for Governor, there is no excitement on the subject, and no fear that the office will not be worthily filled.

THIRD terms are not relished by the Democrats any more than the Republicans. Mayor Nolan, of Albany, was elected and reelected by 6,000 majority, and pending his term of office elected to Congress. He presumed on this to stand a third term and barely squeezed through by 190 votes.

THE Democratic organs make no reference to the part the liquor question played in the recent municipal elections in the West, but claim the results as straight party victories. This is a new proof of the fact stated by one of their own papers that "the Democratic party always had been a whiskey party."

AN inquiry into the nature of the coffee sold in and about London has produced significant results. Of thirty seven samples of ground coffee only two were found to be pure. Some of the rest were described on the labels as mixtures of one kind and another, but the greater majority were more or less flagrant frauds.

ALLUDING to the absolute certainty of General Beaver's nomination for the governorship, the Pittsburgh *Telegraph* affirms that 'General Beaver's character, his public services and his private sacrifices have so endeared him to the people that this nomination takes on the nature of a spontaneous tribute.'

THE next issue of gold coinage from the English mint is to be stamped with a new die—only the second taken since the accession of Queen Victoria. It represents her Majesty with an imperial crown upon her head, and the likeness is that of the Queen of to day, and not a reproduction of the young face which has so long looked out from British coins.

PARIS lodging-house keepers do not intend that tenants shall die on their hands if they can help it. An honest gentleman past the meridian of life was recently refused a lease for which he was anxious to pay handsomely for the simple reason that the person in charge judged by his appearauce that his life would not be a long one, and the proprietor "could not afford to have a funeral on the premises."

IN the death of Judge Ross of Montgomery, Pennsylvania loses one of its most honored and most distinguished citizens. In every sense an upright judge, he was an ornament to the judiciary, and his integrity and ability were conceded by none more than by those who found themselves continually in opposition to his political sentiments. He will be mourned by every good citizen, and his name will always stand high in the annals of Pennsylvania jurisprudence.

Approaching Danger.

In a recent editorial under the above title, the New York *Tribune* pertinently says:

"Congress has been working of late with some energy and effect. But there is one subject upon which it ought not to delay action, though the matter has thus far been left in the background. There was a report, not long ago, that the proper committee had decided to recommend the suspension of silver coinage, but no such proposition has yet been made. If Congress will attentively consider the changes in the Treasury reserve, it will find strong reasons for early action on this matter.

"On the first of December, when Congress met, the Treasury held $178,525,303 in gold, and $97,024,414 in silver. It now holds $166,457,357 in gold, and $109,806,926 in silver. Of the metal which is available for all purposes and all over the world, it has about $12,000,000 less than it had only four months ago, while it holds about $12,000,000 more of the metal which it cannot use for most purposes without a serious and irreparable injury to its credit, which would involve the country in great commercial and industrial disaster. At the same rate of change the Treasury will come to hold in January next, before the next session of Congress can well get at important business more silver than gold.

It is true that a part of the silver is said to be virtually in use, because certificates have been issued nominally based thereon. But Congress should observe, first, that the certificates are being retired without taking the silver into circulation, and, second, that these certificates are practically redeemable and redeemed, not in silver, but in gold. When the year began there were $62,315,320 of these certificates outstanding, and the Treasury held only $7,274,617 in silver dollars not professedly represented by such certificates. But it now has outstanding only $59,423,440 of the silver notes, and holds $11,795,024 in silver dollars for which no certificates are outstanding. As the notes come in the dollars do not go out, nor has the Treasury found itself able, in any month this year, to put into circulation as many dollars as it has coined. The process is this: the silver notes come back to the Treasury almost exclusively in payment of duties, and therefore prevent the payment of the same amount in gold. During the first quarter of this year the customs receipts at this port alone consisted of $29,796,000 in gold coin, $2,299,000 in legal tenders, $39,000 in silver dollars, and just $8,000,000 in silver certificates. If the $8,000,000 had not been paid in silver notes it would have been paid in gold, and two-thirds of the whole amount of gold lost by the Treasury would have been recovered at New York alone.

"But there is absolutely nothing to prevent a general return to the Treasury of the $59,000,000 of silver certificates outstanding in precisely the same way, and as fast as they can be employed in the payment of duties. Let there once arise a slight market preference for gold as against the silver notes, and the latter will be rapidly turned into the Treasury. The $59,000,000 thus turned in would virtually take just that amount of gold out of the Treasury, because the gold must go out when demanded, in payment for bonds or interest, whether any is coming in or not. If this should happen before Congress can act next January, and if the exchange of gold for silver should continue at the present rate, the reserve would then consist, not of $137,000,000 gold and $140,000,000 silver, but of $78,000,000 gold and $140,000,000 silver. Does not every practical man know that in that event there would be a run on the Treasury to get gold for legal-tender notes?

"Is it not clearly the duty of Congress to guard against this possible calamity by taking immediate action to authorize a suspension of silver coinage? The continuance of this coinage, after more coin than can be used has been supplied, is of no possible use to anybody, except as a bounty to the owners of silver mines. But ought the Government to run so great a risk of causing disaster to all industry, in order to help the owners of one kind of property? Some advocates of the coinage seek to justify it as a protection of the silver-producing industry. But can it be said with truth that the Government incurs such a vast risk of disaster to all interests by any form of protection than it gives to any producer? If one industry is to be favored to this extent, others have a right to equal favor; but what would be thought of the man who should propose that the United States should buy and lock up two-thirds of the whole crop of cotton or wheat? Out of $42,100,000 silver produced by the mines, according to the Mint reports, $27,600,000 was coined—over 65 per cent. What lunatic will advocate the purchase by Government of 4,000,000 bales of cotton, or 260,000,000 bushels of wheat, or 5,000,000 tons of iron ore, in order to help those industries?" * * *

The Slater Fund.

Mr. John F. Slater, of Norwich, who has made the magnificent gift of one million dollars for the advancement of education among the freedmen of the South, is especially to be commended not only, for his liberality, but also for his good judgment. In the first place, he wisely disposes of a portion of his wealth during his lifetime, instead of leaving it to be quarreled over by his heirs and consumed by the lawyers. This is so obviously the better plan that it seems strange that so few adopt it. Perhaps it is a natural disposition to hold on to one's wealth as long as possible and only give it away in charity when it can no longer be personally enjoyed; yet it might be supposed that the pleasure of organizing a large beneficent work and seeing one's money productive for the good of mankind would compensate for the useless luxury of holding on to a superfluous fortune. Mr. Slater has chosen his own trustees and can perfect all his plans during his lifetime, so that there need be no waste or loss of time in putting his trust into operation. This is a great deal better than leaving it to the uncertainties of a last will and testament.

Another thing for which Mr. Slater is to be commended is that he is not going to establish a college or a "Slater University," that would simply add one more to the already too numerous institutions scattered through the country that languish unprofitably for want of adequate support. The interest of his great endowment is to be distributed, at the discretion of the trustees, through the ample channels already existing. There will thus be nothing wasted in the distribution or buried in stone walls, but the money may be made at once productive. This is a much truer benevolence than would have been the establishment of one more superfluous institution, and the Slater fund will be a nobler monument to its founder than the most costly building that he or his trustees or executors could erect.—*Philadelphia Times.*

THE President's decision in the Fitz John Porter case will probably not be much of a surprise to that officer and his friends, although their hopes may have been somewhat raised by the interest which General Grant lately took in the case. The President has informed General Porter that he cannot interfere in the matter. His decision is based on the opinion of the Attorney-General. All the members of the Cabinet agree with the President that his conclusion is a just one under the law and the circumstances of the case.

THIS spring could not be much more backward in coming forward if it were a Democratic restoration.

Where General Beaver Stands.

As the time for holding the Republican State Convention draws near those newspapers and politicians who are hostile to General Beaver's nomination are redoubling their efforts to destroy his chances by endeavoring to prove him a machine-made candidate, or, in other words, the tool of the "bosses." We have heretofore refrained from saying much in relation to General Beaver's canvass, knowing full well that any views expressed by this paper would be regarded by the Wolf followers as dictated by Gen. Beaver himself and used to his disadvantage. But now that the convention is so near at hand we deem it our duty to say a few words in refutation of some of the foolish and malicious charges with which the opposition guns are being loaded. To the charges that General Beaver is the candidate of the "bosses," and that in the event of his election he will transfer his official power to the hands of a party faction, we answer:

First—General Beaver acknowledges no political master.

Second—He is not the candidate of any ring or faction, but of the whole Republican party.

Third—He was not taken up by the leaders to pay off a political debt, but simply because he is the strongest candidate before the people.

Fourth—If elected he will govern and not be governed—in other words, he will be governor himself and will not tolerate any legislative or "boss" dictation in the transaction of the State affairs, political or otherwise.

Fifth—His administration will be honest, fearless and progressive, ever keeping in view the best interests of the whole people.

This is the platform on which Gen. Beaver stands, and on this platform he goes before the convention and the people, and will cheerfully abide by the issue.

The Independents profess to believe that with Gen. Beaver as our standard bearer the party will meet defeat. Such a result is possible with a divided party, but not otherwise. Let those who imagine the rights of the party are being trampled upon because the gallant soldier selected to lead us to victory thought it his duty to vote for Grant at Chicago put aside such silly notions and seek to close up this gap of dissension. That done, nothing can defeat the Republican ticket this fall.

In regard to "Bossism" this paper entertains a different opinion from many others throughout the State. Don Cameron is characterised by the grumblers as a machine manipulator. We do no propose to discuss this question, but admitting the assertion to be true, is Gen. Beaver to be belittled and wronged because Mr. Cameron recognizes in him the most available candidate for Governor and seeks to have him nominated? Is this bossism? Is it bossism to place in the field, in an important campaign, the strongest man in the party? Some may regard it as such—we don't. Because an honest, upright, Christian gentleman, who possesses all the qualities fitting him for the highest office within the gift of the people of his state, is supported for that position by what are styled the "political bosses" of his party, is that any reason why he should be set aside or slaughtered at the polls? Bah! Such reasoning is nonsensical. Had the "bosses" agreed upon a candidate with a smirched record and with no following outside of the ringsters and place hunters, then we would have had good grounds for complaining of bossism and a lively rebellion would have been in order. But the case is very different from this. We have in General Beaver a gallant soldier, statesman and Christian—a man strong with the people—and there is not one good reason existing why the so-called Independents should not rally to his support. Forget your fancied grievances, gentlemen, put up the sword of opposition and let us have harmony throughout the party. With a united party, a solid front and Beaver to lead we will march to victory next November to the tune of 30,000 majority.

TWENTY years of entire and political control of the National Government puts the Republican party to-day in the proudest position ever occupied by any party in this country. So far as the Government is concerned, it is now the strongest and soundest it has ever been. Its credit never was as high as it is now. No Government on the face of the globe can present a financial condition safer and sounder than ours Nowhere is taxation as light as it is in our country. Nowhere is labor as prosperous as it is here. Nowhere are the laws as impartially administered as they are in the United States. Nowhere are the wages as good as they are here. Nowhere are the masses as fully admitted to the control of Government as they are here, and many of their results in their origin and others in their perfection, are due to the wisdom and energy of the Republican party. Twenty years of Republican rule have given us a free population and a more perfect organic law. It is this which has made the Republican party great, and to all these results it can now point with peculiar pride, especially as the State is about to become the scene of another grand political contest this year. A party which can inscribe its banners with such records can march anywhere, and wherever it marches it will win victories.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

CLAIMS of every kind are now being presented against the Government, the volume of which, if paid, would require an annual appropriation of from five to fifteen millions of dollars annually. The claim business has become as much a regular, thoroughly established pursuit as that of the patent business, there being men in Washington so expert that they can set up a claim on the most frivolous facts and make a very plausible case, provided a claimant has money sufficient to furnish a retaining fee of respectability. It is in this manner that Congress is overrun with business, and the Committee of Claims begins to assume the character of a court, whose records run back to periods when some of those now members of the body were in their swaddling clothes. To reduce the volume of these claims the committee is compelled occasionally to report negatively on batches of them, after mixing what is really a good claim with many hundreds of others totally unworthy of any consideration. Just how to check this business is difficult to say, and therefore it keeps growing and is a heavy load to carry by the committee in charge of it.

ARTISTS are making pilgrimages from all parts of the country to Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Washington for the purpose of studying anew and renewing their acquaintance with old productions of the pencil. New York is now full of splendid pictures. No institute, of whatever character, is regarded as fully organized, unless it has its gallery of portraits and landscapes. All club rooms are enriched by such collections, while the adornment of private residence by such genius has became a rivalry with the wealthy, by which artists greatly profit. This, too, is the season for exhibitions of water color pictures, as well as those in oil, of crayon and other sketches. The artists of the country who are not always within reach of such studies, gladly make pilgrimages to localities where they can be found, and the spring, when nature begins to robe herself in her grandest colors, seems to be the favorite season for artists to uncover and display their wealth of genius.

THE discovery has been made at Washington that a third term indorsement and a Stalwart certificate are not competent to make an incapable stenographer capable. This is sad.

GENERAL NOTES.

IT is estimated that in Great Britian 378,151 persons are engaged in underground work, conducted in galleries extending 58,744 miles.

HARVARD COLLEGE proper has been living beyond its income for four years to the average amount of $12,500 a year. The deficit for 1880-81, amounting to $34,469.19, is the largest the college has ever incurred.

THE sixty-third anniversary of Queen Victoria's birth occurs on May 24th, next, and will be celebrated on that day, except in England, where, owing to exceptional circumstances, June 3 will be observed instead.

MR. CHARLES READE, whose labors have for three years been interrupted by bereavement and sickness, will return to fiction in the columns of *Life* on May 4. He promises a series of stories which will be illustrated by several artists.

THE Baroness Burdett-Coutts has laid the foundation stone of a new town hall in Westminster, and given to the public a new drinking fountain in front of the schools of St. Stephen, which she founded and endowed twenty-three years ago.

PETER SHINKLE of Covington, Ky., though more than 90, chose a woman of 54 for his second wife. His sons forbade the union, and induced the County Clerk to refuse the license, but did not break off the match, as the couple eloped and got married.

THEY make short work of strikes in Spain. When the Madrid compositors struck lately, the president and secretary of the trade union were thrown into jail, and all soldiers, sailors, and civil servants who could set type were put at the service of the newspapers.

HORTENSE KITTRELL was appointed a clerk in the Nevada legislature. Henry H. Welch, the chief clerk, at first objected to the presence of a woman in the office. But his prejudice has been overcome during the present session. Miss Kittrell is now Mrs. Welch.

THE golden rose which the Pope blesses on the fourth Sunday in Lent and sends as a special mark of favor to one of the Catholic princesses is this year destined by Leo XIII. for the Princess Stephanie, wife of Rudolf, Prince Imperial of Austro-Hungary.

THE exploit of a Grand Rapids dog was to run up one aisle of a church during services, upset the contribution box, run down the other aisle, go up stairs into the gallery, look over the railing, fall over with a yelp into the congregation below, and then get kicked out.

WHILE a pretty mulatto girl was at worship in a Louisville church, two athletic negroes—rivals for her hand—repaired to a stable near by for a prize-fight. The winner was to escort the girl home. But both were so terribly pounded that they had to be carried away in an ambulance.

"THE son of a wealthy St. Louis bank president went to Cincinnati on a spree, and spent money so freely that the police, mistaking him for a noted burglar who had just committed a largely remunerative robbery, put him under arrest. Then he had to disclose his identity in order to get free.

THE number of artists seeking admission to the Paris Salon of this year, is as usual, far in excess of that for which room can be found. Already upward of seven thousand pictures and drawings have come in, while the Salon regulations permit the jury to limit the admissions to two thousand five hundred.

MR. STANFORD, an English composer, whose genius has long been recognized in Germany, has written the music to Tennysons war whoop "All Hands Round," the new English Marseillaise, and did his part more successfully than the poet. The song will become popular from the genial jingle of the music alone.

THE operatives at Messrs. T. Seville & Son's mill, Rayton, in England, while unpacking some American cotton, found a breech-loading pistol bearing the mark, "Massachusetts." It was loaded with ball and capped. The weapon was fired in the mill yard, and the ball passed through a board of some thickness.

THE new die for the next issue of golden coinage from the British mint is now completed and in possession of the authorities at the mint. This is only the second die taken during the reign of Queen Victoria, who is represented with an imperial crown, and the likeness is that of the Queen the present year.

JAMES BRACKMAN came very suddenly to the conclusion that he wanted a wife. He is a Colorado mine owner, but was staying at the Planters' Hotel, St. Louis, when he fell into this frame of mind. Starting out from his room, the first woman he saw was a tidy chambermaid. He popped the question to her instantly She as bluntly declined; but, on learning that he was rich and in earnest, changed her answer to yes. The wedding was held next day.

A LAD named Gibbons, aged 17, son of Lord Ardilaun's gamekeeper, had his skull fractured by three men near Clonbur (close to where Lord Mountmorres was killed), lately. His mother was also wounded badly, and left in precarious plight. Several persons looked on while the boy was murdered. His offence was being son of a faithful servant to Lord Ardilaun (Sir Arthur Guinness), who is about the most liberal and improving resident landlord in the country, and has spent thousands in benefactions to Ireland.

WHEN Sir Charles Lyell, the eminent geologist, was in America he seems to have had some curious advice given to him about traveling on the Mississippi steamboats, "Never pay your fare until you are compelled to," was the first piece of wisdom thrown at him. "And, pray, why not?" he asked. "Because your chances are better in case of trouble." "Will you kindly explain yourself, sir?" said Lyell. "Well," answered the American, "when I was traveling up the river last March, somebody cried out, 'Passenger overboard!' The captain hurried to the office and asked, 'Has the man overboard paid his fare?' On being answered in the affirmative, he turned to the pilot and said indifferently, 'Go ahead; it's all right.'"

Poetry.

Lady Byron's Answer to Lord Byron's Farewell.

Yes! farewell!—farewell forever!
Thou thyself hast fixed our doom,
Bade hope's fairest blossoms wither,
Ne'er again for me to bloom.
Unforgiving thou hast called me—
Did'st thou ever say forgive?
For the wretch whose wiles beguiled thee
Thou alone did'st seem to live.

Short the space which time has given
to complete thy love's decay:
By unhallowed passion driven,
Soon thy heart was taught to stray,
Lived for me that feeling tender,
Which thy verse so well can show,
From my arms why did'st thou wander,
My endearments why forego?

Oh! too late thy breast was bared,
Oh! too soon to me 'twas shown,
That thy love I once but shared.
And already it is flown.
Wrapped in dreams of joy abiding,
On thy breast my head hath lain;
In thy love and truth confiding,
Bliss I ne'er can know again.

That dark hour did first discover
On thy soul the hideous stain—
Would these eyes had closed forever,
Ne'er to weep thy crimes again.
But the impious wish, Oh heaven,
From the record blotted be;
Yes, I would live, Oh, Byron,
For the babe I've born for thee.

In whose lovely features (let me
All my weakness here confess,
While the struggling tears permit me)
All the father's I can trace—
He whose image never leaves me,
He whose image still I prize,
Who this bitterest feeling gives me,
Still to love where I despise.

With regret and sorrow rather,
When our child's first accents flow,
I will teach her to say Father,
But his guilt she ne'er shall know,
Whil'st to-morrow and to-morrow
Wakes me from a widowed bed;
On another's arms no sorrow
Wilt thou feel, no tear wilt shed.

I the world's approval sought not,
When I tore myself from thee;
Of its praise or blame I thought not—
What is praise or blame to me?
He so praised—so loved—adored,
From his heart my image drove,
On my head contempt has poured,
And preferred a wanton's love.

Thou art proud; but mark me, Byron
I've a heart proud as thine own;
Soft to love, but hard as iron
When contempt is o'er it thrown;
But, farewell!—I'll not upbraid thee,
Never, never, wish thee ill!
Wretched tho' thy crimes have made thee,
If thou can'st, be happy still.

THE MIDNIGHT TRAIN.

Across the dull and brooding night
A giant flies, with demon light,
And breath of wreathing smoke,
Around him whirls the reeling plain,
And with a dash of grim disdain,
He cleaves the sundered rock.

In lonely swamps the low wind stirs
The belt of black funeral firs,
That murmur to the sky,
Till startled by his mad career,
They seemed to keep a hush of fear,
As if a god swept by.

Through many a dark, wild heart of heath,
O'er booming bridges, were beneath
A mighty river brawls;
By ruins, remnants of the past,
Their ivies trembling in the blast;
By singing waterfalls.

The slumb'rer on his silent bed
Turns to the light his lonely head,
Divested of its dream.
Long leagues of gloom are hurried o'er
Through tunnel sheaths, with iron roar,
And shrill, night-rending scream.

Past huddling huts, past flying farms,
High furnace flames, whose crimson arms
Are grappling with the night,
He fares along receding lands,
To where the kingly city stands,
Wrapt in a robe of light.

Here, round each wide and gushing gate,
A crown of eager faces wait,
And every smile is known.
We thank the, O, thou Titian train,
That in this city once again,
We clasp our loved, our own.

Our Story Teller.

The Night Massacre.

I was one of a company that purchased a large tract of land in Michigan, and began a settlement in the wilderness. There were fourteen men of us, six women and seven children, the eldest of the latter being ten years and the youngest six months. We took possession of our new purchase in the autumn of the year, going thither with our teams, provisions and a few indispensable housekeeping articles. For the first few days we were compelled to encamp, but by the end of a week we had a block house constructed, large enough to hold all of us, and at the end of a month we had cleared a large space and put up six substantial cabins.

For two years we progressed to the extent of our most sanguine hopes, and the result of our labors and management was a flourishing little village, with five additional families, three births, a saw-mill, a grist-mill, several shops, and a building that served the double purpose of a school-house on week days and a chapel on Sundays.

We first went to this new region with fear and trembling, for we knew ourselves to be on the extreme borders of civilization; but when the natives of that vicinity came to us with friendly words, and opened a profitable trade, we thought ourselves quite fortunate in having such neighbors.

One afternoon, toward the latter part of August, as I was standing in a shop conversing with the proprietor—there being no other person present except the owner's son, a youth of thirteen—some six or eight Indians, whose faces we recognized, came stalking in, single file; and the foremost, halting in front of Mr. Bracket, the shopkeeper, said abruptly:

"Me want big drink whisk!"

'Well, did you bring anything to pay for it?' inquired Bracket, observing that neither of the savages carried anything in his hand.

'Me pay much sometimes—by-and-by—two, four moon—ugh! good.'

'No Cross John, I can't afford to trust you any more,' replied the shopkeeper. 'You have been promising to pay up the old score till I don't believe a word you say.'

'Me gentleman—me pay—me no lie!' returned the savage, with an angry frown, and a flash of his eye, as he straightened himself up to his full height, and struck his breast almost fiercely.

Cross John—so named from an ugly scar across his face—was a drunken, worthless fellow who had some influence in his tribe, and was not to be altogether despised for that reason. He might never pay what he owed it is true, but still I did not think it good policy to treat him discourteously. So I said to Bracket:

'Let Cross John and his companions have a drink all round, and charge it to me.'

Cross John turned toward me, nodded his head, held out his hand and said:

'Good, you gentleman!'

'He shall not have a drop more out of this shop till he pays for all he has had,' cried Bracket, who was a very fiery, determined man when roused. 'He has lied to me three times at least, and I am resolved to show no more favors till he redeems his character, or makes some attempt to do so.'

On hearing these words the Indian seemed to lose all control over his temper, and be wholly governed by a wicked impulse. Quick as lightning he whipped out his knife from his belt, and made a blow at the shopkeeper, who was on the other side of the counter. Bracket saw his intention, sprang back, laid his hand upon a pistol, and before I could interfere, fired, and lodged the contents in the breast of the savage, who fell back with a yell of rage. Then catching up a loaded rifle that was near at hand, the shopkeeper pointed it at the remaining Indians, who, with yells of dismay, turned and fled.

All this passed so quickly that I could hardly believe that a tragedy had taken place till I saw the Indian deserted by his companions, bleeding and dying at my feet. I stooped and raised him up, but he only fetched one long, gurgling gasp, and expired in my arms, his eyes fairly glazing in death while fixed upon Bracket with an expression of the most malignant hate.

Of course the firing and the yells of the retreating Indians created a wild alarm throughout the village, and in a few minutes the shop was crowded with excited men, women and children, all eager to learn the cause and result of the affray. A few words made the whole affray known, and while many were disposed to think that Bracket was justified in what he had done, the majority believed, with me, that he had been too insulting and too rash, considering our exposed locality and comparatively defenseless position. But the deed was done—there was no altering that—and though no jury in the world might bring in any other verdict than justifiable homicide, yet it did not follow that the Indians would view it in that light.

Men flew to arms, all kinds of business and labor ceased, and all women and children, with plenty of provisions and small articles of value, were hurried into the block house. Then by lot the men were divided into two parties, one of which was to garrison the block-house and defend it to the death in case of attack, and the other to act as sentries, scouts and pacificators in case the flying Indians could be overtaken and treated with on any reasonable terms.

I need not go into details here. Suffice it to say that it fell to my lot to go in pursuit of the Indians that had fled after the death of Cross John, and, being well mounted, I overtook them a few miles from the village. As I was alone, it required some screwing up of my courage to ride right into the midst of them, and thus place myself in their power, even though I was so well armed as to make it somewhat hazardous for them to attack me; but I did it, resting my chances upon my own innocence, good intentions and previous good fortune. I told them I had come to make a treaty of peace with them—that every one in the village regretted the death of their companion, although he himself had been most to blame, and had been killed in self defence; yet we were willing to do anything in reason to appease the anger of his friends, even to making them some handsome presents.

The idea of a present to an Indian has a sort of mysterious charm, very soothing to his ruffled temper, and I found them more eager to treat with me than I had expected. A pound of powder, a few yards of red cloth, a couple of strings of beads and a gallon of whiskey settled the business. They would not come back into the village, evidently fearing treachery, but they came within half a mile and I took the articles out to them, and they went away apparently satisfied.

We did not get over our alarm sufficiently for the women and children to leave the block-house for several days, but as time passed on, we gradually got back to the old state of affairs, more especially after a part of the same tribe came in and traded with us on the same friendly terms as before, without making any allusion to the tragic event in question.

It was about three months after the death of Cross John, that I was one night awakened by a series of the most appalling yells, mingled with the terrific screams of women and children and the reports of firearms. I was alone in the house. My family, consisting of my wife and two little children, had set off the week before to visit her parents in the State of New York—a most consoling fact to me now, when I believed that few, if any, would escape the horrible massacre already going on around me. My first act, after leaping out of bed, was to see that my doors and shutters were strongly secured; and the next, to collect my weapons together—my rifle, pistols, ax and knife—and be prepared to sell my life as dearly as possible.

I had just accomplished this, and put on some of my garments in the dark, I thinking it imprudent to strike a light, when a reddish gleam coming in through here and there a crack or crevice, made me aware that the Indians had already begun to burn the village, that they might the better see to catch the inhabitants, and running from one side of the house to the other, and putting my eye to the different apertures, I soon had a general view of all that was taking place.

The Indians, in great numbers, were scattered all over the village; and while some were engaged in plundering the shops and different dwellings, others were pursuing the flying inhabitants, shooting and tomahawking them without mercy, seemingly sparing none of either sex or any age. The few men yet left alive were making what resistance they could—and here and there I could see a savage drop by a well-aimed shot from some dwelling not yet carried by storm—but the numbers of the foe were so great, that the few thus picked off did not seem to lesson them, and I quickly became convinced that there was no hope of a successful repulse, and I mentally bade my dear wife and children farewell, never expecting to behold them again.

'Death it is,' muttered I; 'but I will die doing my best to rid the world of as many human fiends as possible;' and I hurried up to my roof with my rifle, intending to load and fire as long as life should remain.

But, on thursting my head out into the open air, and taking in the whole horrible scene at a glance, I at once became struck with the remarkable fact that mine was the only dwelling which had not been surrounded and assailed. What could it mean? Was it chance or design? Did they believe my house deserted? or did they intend that I alone should escape? If the latter, it was certainly the strangest Indian freak I had ever heard of, and I knew not what to make of it.

But one thing, under the circumstances, seemed highly proper—and that was, not to assail them until they should attack me. By firing at them, I should certainly draw attention upon myself, and do the villagers no service, while, by keeping quiet and concealed, it was possible I should, as I had done, remain unmolested to the end.

This, strange as it may seem, was the result. I was not molested, and my house remained untouched. Around me my friends were butchered on every side, and their houses plundered and burned to the ground and yet, in the midst of the slaughter and burning ruin, myself and dwelling were protected, as if guarded by some invisible power.

When the Indians had finally departed with their booty and trophies, and I found myself free to escape to the nearest settlement, I could hardly credit my senses, or believe the tale I myself told. There were some suspicious people, who accused me of being in league with the Indians and sharing the spoils, citing as a proof the previous departure of my family and my own testimony of remaining unmolested in the midst of the scene of destruction. I never blamed any one for these suspicions—for I should have had them of another so circumstanced—but, for all that, I was as innocent as a child, and as ignorant of the true reason of my escape as they were.

It was afterward asserted by the savages themselves that the attack upon the village was made in revenge for the death of Cross John, and that I was spared because I had acted in a friendly manner toward him and his companions. Be this as it may, it is certain I was saved in the manner related.

Two others providentially escaped the general massacre. All the rest perished.

The Early Days of Printing.

There is an odd story about Faust, the associate of Gutenberg, the inventor of printing, which, whether true or false, well illustrates this. As soon as the Bible, which these two pioneers of the art had printed, was complete, Faust took a number of copies to Paris to sell. The first copy he sold to the king for 750 crowns, and another to the archbishop for 600 crowns, and to less illustrious or less worthy persons he sold other copies for much smaller sums, each one thinking that he possessed a marvel of penmanship. So delighted was the archbishop with his purchase that he took it to the king, who, in emulation, produced his volume. In spite of differences in the great initial letters, which were painted by hand, the text in both was found to be identical, down to the smallest details, which would be impossible in books written by hand. Other copies, too, it came to be known, had been sold. There was no way of accounting for the mystery except by magic, and poor Faust was committed to stand his trial for sorcery, and was imprisoned. Only upon a full disclosure of his process of printing, which had hitherto been kept jealously secret, did he obtain his liberty, and this he did not long enjoy, dying shortly after of the plague, before he could return to his own country.

'I am going to tell you a true story,' said Colonel Bragger, 'and truth, you know is always stranger than fiction.' 'Yes, the kind that you put in your true stories beats fiction blind,' remarked a by-stander.

"Hunt the Rascals Down."

The correspondence between Attorney-General Brewster and the Government prosecuting officers in South Carolina, is likely to cause uneasiness among the 'first families' in that State. If the Attorney-General's directions are obeyed many of the chivalry will be occupying scantily furnished apartments in the penitentiary before they are much older. The necessary steps to bring them to justice seem to have been taken wisely, and if the Governments faith in its officers has not been misplaced we are likely to have some exceedingly interesting developments soon. Some time ago the United States District-Attorney at Columbia wrote to the Attorney General, asking him to send to his assistance a lawyer who was a Democrat, who should aid him in prosecuting the election cases and thus relieve him of the charge that they were merely political persecution. Mr. Brewster selected Mr. Dallas Sanders and asked him to go. Mr. Sanders at first declined, but when Mr. Brewster put his request on the ground of a personal favor Mr. Sanders reluctantly consented. He was chosen to go because he was a Democrat who could be depended upon to do his duty as a lawyer, and whose word would be respected by the public.

Since his departure a few weeks ago the contest between Smalls and Tillman for the seat in Congress from the Vth South Carolina District has been in progress before the House Committee on Elections. Mr. Brewster has been perusing the testimony, and its astonishing revelations have not unnaturally added to his zeal for a thorough application of justice. He writes to Mr. Sanders that it is his 'determination to have "these matters thoroughly investigated and closely pursued. The right "of suffrage must be protected, no "matter who suffers." He adds: "I "wish Mr. Melton (the District-Attorney) to be told by you that I expect that he will prosecute forth-"with the most important persons "who have been concerned in these "attempts to defeat honest elections "by fraudulent or forcible means. I "say the highest and most responsible people are those whom I desire "to be first prosecuted and first pursued. There will be no example "if insignificant persons are first "taken hold of. Those who stand high in the community and have thus ventured to violate the law and encourage others to do it are the very persons to be first prosecuted, and, if convicted, punished in a signal way.' That strikes right at the root of the evil in South Carolina. It is the responsible people who stand high in the community who have been the leaders in the ballot-box stuffing business. Mr. Sanders replies that precisely this has been done—the "strongest cases against the most important and influential men—not the little fellows—have been taken." The trials will begin at the session of the Circuit Court which opens at Charleston on April 3.

It will be noticed that we assume in advance that the prosecuted persons are guilty. This is a somewhat unusual thing to do, but in this case it is based on the confession of the highest Democratic authority in the State. In April last Senator Wade Hampton said on the floor of the Senate: 'We know that there have been irregularities and frauds. I "admit it. But I plead as justification the cruel wrongs inflicted upon "our people. Life and the State itself were at stake. My unalterable "determination is to rectify as soon "as possible these wrongs which I "have admitted." A few days later *The Charleston News and Courier* published an editorial article fully sustaining Mr. Hampton's confession, and said: "The people will "not put up with this kind of work "any longer. The Democratic "masses can not be whipped or "spurred up to the point of taking "the chances of the Albany Pen-"itentiary." This was simply saying that they had been taking the chances of the penitentiary in the past. It was for the purpose of avoiding the peril of these chances that the new election law was devised. The manner in which appointments have been made under the law shows how much Wade Hampton's pledge of rectifying election wrongs was worth. The men who have been chosen to execute its provisions are the old tissue ballot operators, who have been selected for the new dirty work because of their skill in the old. If the Government prosecutions are carried on with the vigor and thoroughness which Mr. Brewster requests, many of these new officials will be incapacitated for work for some time to come, and the Governor will have many vacancies to fill before his new law for stilling the vote of South Carolina can be put into running order. We sincerely trust that the Government's confidence in Mr. Sanders will be vindicated by the conviction of a large number of these able operators who have been so recklessly "taking the chances of the Albany Penitentiary." That will be the surest way of awakening the conscience of the South to the fact that trifling with the right of suffrage is wrong.

Probably the last autograph written by Mr. Longfellow was that penned by him in the album of two boys who called on him on Saturday, March 18. True to his life long habit, the venerable poet received the lads kindly, showed them through his house, talked with them for some time, and wrote his autograph in their album. An hour later his fatal illness had set in.

A Faithful Workman.

None come so near being "independent" as those who make their own fortune. None are so heavy a burden to the world as those who wait for luck to make them rich, or complain that they were born so.

The contrast between the high-minded and the low-minded way of living and doing is shown in the following story from the New York *Ledger*:

Several years ago a large number of men were employed, not far from Boston, to fill some unsightly salt water flats and raise them above tide water. One day—it was eleven o'clock in the forenoon—the contractor went out to where a separate gang were at work building a sea-wall, and when he reached the spot he found a solitary man busy on the face of the wall. He had a bucket of cement, and a trowel, and was engaged in "pointing" the said wall—that is, neatly filling in the seams and interstices with bits of stone and cement. It was nice work and required a competent workman. But why was this man here alone?

"Where are the rest of the workmen?"

"It's eleven o'clock, sir; and they've gone over to old Cafferty's after their beer."

"Don't you ever go with them?"

"No, sir. In the first place, I don't want the beer; I'm better off without it. And in the next place, I can't make it seem quite right to take time that is not mine."

"You are right, young man—perfectly right." And then the contractor looked the workman over more critically. He was young—not more than two or three and twenty; a strong, well knit, handsome youth, with an intelligent face and an eye as bright as a sapphire.

"Tell me, my friend," the contractor pursued, after his survey, "if you have fixed upon this course from any principal—that is if you have a reason for it."

The workman looked, for a few moments, a little puzzled. He did not at first catch the contractor's meaning. But presently his face brightened, and he seemed to grow taller as he answered:—

"Ah, I see. You mean to ask me if I do this because I think it is right?"

The gentleman nodded, whereupon the other went on:—

"Why, no, sir—I can't say it's exactly that. I'd do right anyhow, simply because it is right; but I do this because I want, one of these days, to be somebody—to succeed in business—to do something better than working on a level with a gang of navvies."

"Yes, yes," nodded the contractor, "I think we now understand one another. Do you know who I am?"

"No, sir."

"Well, I think I once hired the man that hired you. However—you know where your contractor's office—where the pay-master's office is?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then, my man, do you call there this evening, half an hour after you have quit work here."

At the appointed time our young workman presented himself at the office, where he found, first, that it was his employer who had spoken with him that forenoon; and second, he found that said employer, or contractor, was in want of a trusty agent into whose hands he could consign the entire charge of overlooking the workmen and the work. In less than a year the young man owned stock in the enterprise, and in ten years from that day he was one of the leading citizens of New England's metropolis.

What the Girls Should Gain.

By all means let the girls learn how to cook. What right has a girl to marry and go into a house of her own unless she knows how to superintend unless she has some practical knowledge herself. Most men marry without thinking whether the woman of his choice is capable of cooking him a meal, and it is a pity he is so shortsighted, as his health, his cheerfulness, and indeed his success in life, depend in a very great degree upon the kind of food he eats; in fact the whole household is influenced by their diet. Feed them on fried cakes, fried meats, hot bread and other indigestible viands, day after day, and they will need medicine to make them well. A man will take alcohol to counteract the evil effects of such food, and the wife and children must be physiced.

Let all the girls have a share in the housekeeping at home before they marry; let each superintend some department by turns. It need not occupy half the time to see that the house has been properly swept, dusted and put in order, or to prepare puddings and make dishes, that many young ladies spend in reading novels that enervate both mind and body and unfit them for every day life. Women do not as a general rule get pale faces by doing housework. Their sedentary habits, in over-heated rooms, combined with ill-chosen food, are to blame for bad health. Our mothers used to pride themselves on their housekeeping and fine needle work. Why should not we?—*Baltimore Sun.*

It is awful embarrassing for a Congressman to have a bill suddenly called up and discover that he has left his memorandum book at home and, for the life of him, can't recollect which way he had agreed to vote on that matter.

The speech from the thrown—don't hit a fellow when he's down.

Mormon View of the Edmunds Bill

There is no disguising the fact that this is likely to prove very serious, not only to the Mormon people but to Utah Territory. The bill has been drawn up with infinite care by one of the most skillful lawyers in America. It has been cautiously and carefully framed for two purposes, namely, the suppression of polygamy in the United States, and the overthrow of the political power of the Mormons. How near it will come to accomplishing its objects we can only say after it has been some time in operation. We do not believe it will work to the satisfaction of its framers and supporters. It is lacking in things that would aid in its operation. At the same time it may go far towards revolutionizing things here. It is certain to work much wrong and hardship. That cannot well be avoided. The degree of that hardship will depend almost entirely upon the five men who are appointed to set the law in operation and put the Government of the Territory under it in motion. If the Commissioners shall be fair, honorable, honest men, who will perform their duties justly, with the determination to do no more wrong than the law compels them, the injury will be severe only in individual cases; but if the five should be of the reckless, irresponsible, and deeply prejudiced class, there may well be mourning and sorrow for afflicted Utah. We do not mean sorrow for Mormons alone, but for all—Jew, Gentile, saint and sinner. The power conferred in the act implies the possibility of a wicked commission wrecking the Territory socially and financially, changing Utah from the quietest, most peaceful, and most substantially prosperous Territory to a veritable hell on earth. During the post-bellum years in the South the reconstruction officials had no greater power than this bill confers upon the Commissioners. It is hoped the President in selecting these officers will exercise wisdom and display less prejudice and precipitancy than Congress has done in the passage of the bill. Meanwhile, there is no occasion for people to become excited. If there were ever a time when wisdom should guide the sayings and actions of the people it is now. The man who keeps cool is less liable to err than he who permits himself to get excited.—*Salt Lake Herald.*

"Home, Sweet Home."

In the spring of 1863, two great armies were encamped on either side of the Rappahannock River, one dressed in blue and the other in grey. As twilight fell the bands on the Union side began to play "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Rally Round the Flag," and that challenge of music was taken up on the other side, and they responded with "The Bonnie Blue Flag" and "Away Down South in Dixie." It was born in upon the soul of a single soldier in one of those bands of music to begin a sweeter and more tender air, and slowly as he played it they joined in a sort of chorus of the instruments upon the Union side, until finally a mighty chorus swelled up and down our army—"Home, Sweet Home." When they had finished there was no challenge yonder, for every band upon that further shore had taken up the lovely air so attuned to all that is holiest and dearest, and one great chorus of the two great hosts went up to God: and when they had finished, from the boys in grey came a challenge, "Three cheers for home!" and as they went resounding through the skies from both sides of the river something on soldiers' cheeks washed off the stains of powder."

The sheriff of Dallas county wears shabby clothes, and is insignificant in appearance. He had occasion to take a portly, well-dressed prisoner to the penitentiary. The convict, when they came into the Warden's office, coolly remarked, 'Here's a man for you,' and handed him over to the sheriff to be locked up. The trick was not successful; yet the sheriff had to submit to detention until his identity could be established.

At the Court balls at Arolsen, capital of the principality of Waldeck, the men and women, when not dancing, keep on different sides of the room. Supper is served at 9½ and the ball concludes at 12. If such hours were kept here many men whose company is desired would go to balls, who now cannot go unless they burn the candle at both ends.

Germans and English swear by God, the Latin races by the Virgin, Danes by the devil. For the Swede one devil is not enough. 'A thousand devils take me,' is his usual oath, or, if the emergency demand, ten thousand. In moments of great excitement he rises to the occasion and swears: 'Ten thousand tons of devils take me.'

Many years ago the corporation of Edinburgh gave to their then Lord Provost a piece of land forming part of the waste called the borough moor, and then of little value. His descendant, Sir George Warrender, realizes from it an income of nearly $500,000 a year.

'My young friends,' said a wise teacher to his pupils, 'if God gave you talents remember not to bury them in a napkin. But if He gave you only a napkin, don't think so to flourish it that it will seem to be full of talents.'

A correspondent asks, "Can hens be made too fat to lay?" That depends upon the lay. If to lay inside a lonesome stomach, we dont' think they can.

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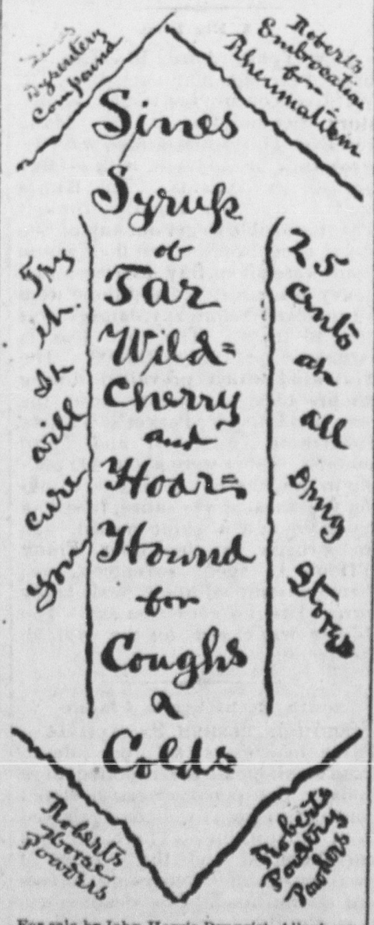
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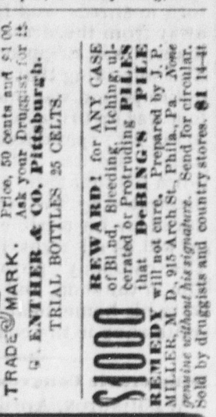
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REWARD! for ANY CASE of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, ulcerated or Protruding PILES that DeBING'S PILE REMEDY will not cure. Prepared by J. P. MILLER, M. D., 915 Arch St., Phila., Pa. Also genuine without his signature. Send for circular. Sold by druggists and country stores. $1 14-41

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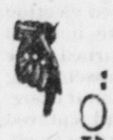

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JAMES HARRIS & CO.,

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REAPER SECTIONS AND REPAIRS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools.

RAKES FORKS SCYTHES CRADLES, SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,

ROPE BLOCKS, ETC., ETC.,

As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line. 24

STARTLING DISCOVERY!

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers, address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y

DOWNS' ELIXIR.

N. H. DOWNS'

Vegetable Balsamic

ELIXIR

This valuable medicine is purely vegetable: the discovery of which was the result of many years' close study, in order to discover the cause, the symptoms, and the cure—viz:

Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Croup, Asthma, Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Influenza, Spitting Blood, Bronchitis,

and every species of oppression of the **Chest** and **Lungs.** In all cases where this Elixir has been duly administered its efficacy has been invariably manifested, convincing the most incredulous that

CONSUMPTION

is not incurable, if properly attended to.—Consumption, at its commencement, is but a slight irritation of the membrane which covers the Lungs; then an inflamation, when the cough is more observable, but rather dry; then becomes local fever and the pulse more frequent, the cheeks flushed and chills more common. This Elixir in curing the above complaints, operates so as to remove all **morbid irritations** and **inflamation** from the lungs to the surface, and finally expel them from the system. It facilitates expectoration.

It heals the ulcerated surfaces

and relieves the cough and makes the breathing easy. It supports the strength and at the same time reduces the fever. It is free from strong opiate and astringent articles, which are of so drying a nature as to be in great danger of destroying the patient; whereas this medicine never dries or stops the cough, but, by removing the CAUSE, generally destroys the hectic before the cough is entirely gone. Consequently, when the cough is cured the patient is well. Send address for pamphlet giving full directions for cure of pulmonary diseases.

Price 35 cts., 50 cts., and $1.00 per bottle.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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WANTED Agents for the "Life and Times" of

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Written by himself. Price $2.50. Outrivals "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in thrilling and romantic interest. Fully illustrated. PARK PUB. CO., Hartford, Conn. 12-4t

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$30 PER WEEK can be made in any locality. Something entirely new for agents. $3 outfit free. G. W. INGRAHAM & CO., Boston, Mass.

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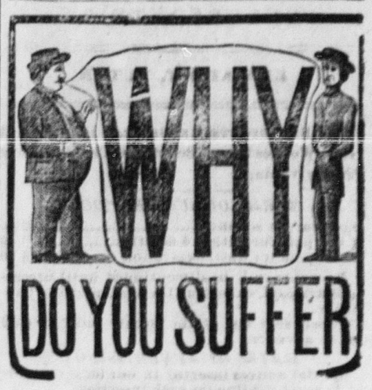

With that **COUGH** when there is a remedy at hand so **pleasant, so certain,** and so **safe,** that the most delicate child may take it without danger. It is called

GREEN'S Comp. Syrup of

TAR, HONEY & BLOODROOT

It contains all the virtues of Tar in a *concentrated form,* combined with the best **Expectorants** and **Anodynes,** the whole prepared without the aid of heat, forming the BEST KNOWN REMEDY for all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

Try one bottle and be convinced. Price **50 cents** per bottle. Manufactured only by

F. POTTS GREEN, BELLEFONTE, PA.

Benson's
—AWARDED—
Capcine
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Porous
—MEDALS.—
Plaster.

The Best Known Remedy for

Backache or Lame Back.
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Lumbago, Severe Aches or Pains
Female Weakness.
Are Superior to all other Plasters.
Are Superior to Pads.
Are Superior to Liniments.
Are Superior to Ointments or Salves.
Are superior to Electricity or galvanism.
They Act Immediately.
They Strengthen.
They Soothe.
They Relieve Pain at Once.
They Positively Cure.

CAUTION. Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters have been imitated. Do not allow your druggist to palm off some other plaster having a similar sounding name. See that the word is spelled C-A-P-C-I-N-E. Price 25 cts.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25c. MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

BEATTY'S
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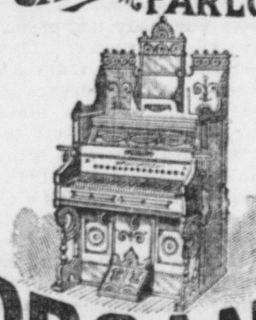

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27 Stops, 10 Sets Reeds, $90

Beatty's BEETHOVEN Organ contains 10 full sets Golden Tongue Reeds, 27 STOPS, Walnut or Ebonized Case, 5 Octaves, Metal Foot Plates, Upright Bellows, Steel Springs, Lamp Stands, Pocket for Music, Handles and Rollers for moving, Beatty's Patent Stop Action, a NEW AND NOVEL SLEDBOARD (Patented,) ENORMOUS SUCCESS. Sales over 1000 a month, demand increasing. Factory working DAY and by 320 Edison's Electric Lights at NIGHT to fill orders

Price, Boxed, Delivered on board Cars here, Stool, Book, &c., only $90

If after one year's use you are not delighted return Organ and I will promptly refund the money with interest, nothing can be fairer Come and examine the Instrument. Leave N. Y. City, Barclay or Christopher St. Ferries, 8.30 a. m. or 1 p. m. fare, excursion only $2.85). Leave Washington at 1 or 6.30 p. m. arriving in N. Y. at 8.30 or 1 a. m. same day (for routes from Chicago, Richmond, Phila., Boston, &c., see "Beatty's Excursion Route Circular,") allowed to pay expenses if you buy; come any way, you are welcome. Free Coach with polite attendants meet all trains. Other Organs $30, $40, $60 up. Pianofortes $125 to $1000. Beautiful Illustrated Catalogue free. Address or call upon

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WILL FIT ANY WINDOW.

Cheapest and best Screen in the market, and the best selling article to be had for the season. Send for terms and circulars to J. W. BOUGHTON, 1118 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Manufacturer of Wood Carpet, Parquet Floors, etc

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A new & great Medical Work, warranted the best and cheapest, indispensable to every man, entitled "the Science of Life," bound in finest French muslin, embossed, full gilt, 320 pages, contains beautiful steel engravings, 125 prescriptions, price only $1.25 sent by mail; illustrated sample, 6c.; send now, Address Peabody Medical Institute or Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch st. Boston. 12-4t

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who contracted disease of any kind, or received wounds even of the slightest character, can get a PENSION. Thousands now drawing pensions can get an increase under *new laws* and liberal rulings of the Department. Also $300 Bounty due soldiers of the late war. Send for laws and **FREE** important information. KOOKOGEY & CO. Box 647, Washington, D. C. 41f

Bellefonte Republican:

BELLEFONTE, PA.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county Pennsylvania,

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, in advance.....$2 00
If not paid for within 6 months..... 2 50
If not paid for until expiration of year..... 3 00

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid or in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Editorial notices in our columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Marriage or death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices, ten lines in length, free; exceeding ten lines, five cents per line.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, this type, $8.00 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months, twenty cents per line for the first three insertions, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 inch (12lin' thistp'e)	$ 5 00	$ 8 80	$ 12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

To insure insertion, advertisements MUST be in no later than Monday noon.

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

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We have now the very best facilities for doing first-class Job Work, and solicit the patronage of all friends of the paper, together with all others who desire to obtain good work at fair prices.

We have the best workmen, the best presses and the best type to be found anywhere.

Address all communications, relating to business, to

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor,
Bellefonte, Pa.

County Republican Executive Committee, 1882.

Bellefonte, N W.,	Col D S Keller,	Bellefonte.
do S W.,	Maj H H Benner,	do
do W W.,	Col G A Bayard,	do
Howard bor.,	H T Lucas,	Howard
Milesburg boro.,	Lyman T Eddy,	Milesburg
Millheim boro.,	Samuel D Musser,	Millheim
Philipsburg boro.,	Wm E Irwin,	Philipsburg
Unionville boro.,	Benjamin Rich,	Fleming
Benner twp.,	Jos Marshall,	Bellefonte
Boggs	Jno M Wagner,	Milesburg
Burnside,	Wm Stewart, Jr,	Moshannon
College,	Wm Thompson, Jr,	Lemont
Curtin	Wm Robb,	Howard
Ferguson, O P.	Cyrus Goss	Pine Gr've Mills
do N P.	A M Clawson,	Rock Springs
Gregg, O P.	R H Duncan,	Spring Mills
do N P.	Emanuel Smith,	Spring Mills
Haines	M M Musser	Aaronsburg
Halfmoon	J P R Gray	Stormstown
Harris	Wm McFarlane,	Boalsburg
Howard	Wm I Leathers	Mt Eagle
Huston	Jno C Henderson	Julian
Liberty	Daniel B Kunes	Eagleville
Marion	Capt S H Bennison,	Walker
Miles	Simon Spangler,	Rebersburg
Patton	S T Gray	Buffalo Run
Penn	David Kimport	Millheim
Potter, O P.	B D Brisbin	Centre Hall
do N P.	W J Thompson,	Potters Mills
Rush	Jno A Mull	Philipsburg
Snow Shoe	Dr J P Glenn	Snow Shoe
Spring	Capt A Mullen	Bellefonte
Taylor	John T Fowler	Fowler
Union	B W Shipley	Fleming
Walker	J C Zimmerman,	Hublersb'g
Worth	Thos Weston	Port Matilda

D. H. HASTINGS, Chairman.

WILBUR F. REEDER, } Secretaries.
J. I. HAGERMAN, }
JOHN P. HARRIS, Treasurer.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Killed for his Money.

RICHMOND, Va., April 15.—Yesterday the badly-decomposed body of an unknown man was found in a ravine on the mountains near Sutton, Quebec. A letter was found in a pocket of the clothes dated Brighton, England, January 29. 1881, and signed by M. H. Jackson, evidently a sister of the deceased. By the contents of the letter it is believed that the dead man has possessed a large sum of money. The body had probably lain there all the winter. It was taken to Sutton and an inquest was held this evening. Two servant girls, who were employed in a hotel at Sweetsburg, Quebec, last fall, testified that they heard cries of murder there one night, that they heard a window raised up stairs and a man thrown to the ground and then picked up and carried away. They were so frightened that they dare not leave the room until morning, when they related the circumstances to a lawyer, who advised them to keep quiet for fear of their lives and to quietly leave the hotel, which they did. About the same time a man was missing. It is supposed the man was murdered for his money, thrown from the window and carried to the place where he was found. The authorities have employed detectives to investigate the case.

Another Charlie Ross Case.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Society circles are deeply interested regarding the disappearance of a little four-year old son of a Mrs. Dickerson, who is visiting Representative Hubbell, of Michigan, at his residence in this city. The little fellow, with several companions, yesterday afternoon was playing in front of the house, which is on Iowa Circle, in the northwest part of the city, when he was decoyed away by a strange man and has not since been heard of. A man and a boy answering the description of the missing lad left the city last night on the south bound train and, it is stated, got off at Brandy Station, Virginia, the scene of a lively skirmish during the late war. The detectives were acquainted with the fact of the abduction and stimulated by the promise of a reward of $3,000 are scouring in every direction for the fugitive and his prisoner.

Peculiar Insanity.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Frank R. Judd, aged thirty-six years, the son of N. B. Judd, ex-Minister to Russia, was declared insane to-day and sent to an asylum. He was engaged in lead mines in Colorado, where he contracted lead-poisoning, which caused paralysis of one side of his body and brain. His friends hope he will be cured.

Remarkable Escape.

ALTOONA, April 18.—The *Tribune* of this morning says:

"The most remarkable escape from a horrible death or serious injury which we have ever chronicled occurred about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, in the old covered round house, part of which is now used as a boiler shop. Joseph Knott, an employe of the boiler shop, was working at a drill press when the left sleeve of his over shirt was caught by the set screw which holds the drill firmly in position. In less time than it takes to tell it he was drawn up on the table and twisted around the drill three times. His horror stricken shop mates rushed to his assistance, and quickly threw off the power and stopped the drill. Before it was stopped he had been drawn up against the drill in such a position that those who saw him thought the sharp revolving tool had entered his side. His clothes were torn in shreds and in pulling him away from the drill what little remained was stripped from his body. The only thing that remained on his entire person was one boot, and his foot was up to the leg of that. Strange to say he experienced no serious injuries. He was cut and bruised all down his left side, and was much prostrated by the excitement produced by his terrible adventure, but he will be all right in a few days. The company physician attended him in the shop, and he was conveyed to his home, near Miller's blacksmith shop, in the company's wagon.

Democratic Congressional Caucus.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—A caucus of democratic members was held in the hall of the house of representatives this evening to determine party action relative to contested election cases. Owing to the late hour at which the house adjourned the members were late in assembling and at eight o'clock—the hour designated—but one person had entered the hall. Shortly before 9 o'clock, forty-three members being present. Representative Rosecrans called the caucus to order, Representative Blanchard acting as secretary. The democratic members of the committee on elections reported the status of the contested cases and an informal discussion ensued but no action was taken. It was decided to call upon all absentees to return at once and to defer definite action to a future caucus.

Fighting an Officer.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—About four o'clock this morning the attention of Sergeant Amiss, of police force, was attracted to a suspicious-looking character standing on the sidewalk near Thirteenth and I streets. The officer inquired what he was doing, when a second man stepped up suddenly and exclaimed: 'None of your d—d business.' Amiss at once attempted to arrest the second man, when both attacked him and he was struck on the head with a blackjack and severely beaten. He drew a revolver and fired, when three other men came upon the scene and a fight ensued, during which the sergeant fired four shots and his assailants three. Finally the five men made their escape

Board of Pardons.

HARRISBURG, April 15.—Applications have been filed with the Recorder of the Board of Pardons in the following cases from Philadelphia: William R. Dickerson, convicted of the Whitaker will forgery; Edward Smith, Jr., sentenced in 1872 to fourteen years for poisoning coffee in the family of Galloway C. Morris, and George A. Hill, alias Lady Washington, to eight years. A large number of letters have been received asking for the pardon of these prisoners. Mrs. Dickerson will probably appear for her husband. Twelve cases are to be considered in all by the board, but the number will be increased before Tuesday next, when the board will convene.

The Ford Brothers.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 17.—The grand jury to-day found an indictment for murder in the first degree against the Ford brothers, who killed Jesse James. Soon afterwards they were brought into court and pleaded guilty and were sentenced to be hanged on May 9th.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 17.—Dispatches from Jefferson City say that Governor Crittenden has granted an unconditional pardon for the Ford brothers, who this afternoon pleaded guilty to having killed Jesse James and who were sentenced to be hanged on May 9th.

Beaver County in Line.

BEAVER, Pa., April 15.—The Republican County Convention was held here to-day and largely attended. J. S. Rutan was elected Senatorial delegate to the State Convention and J. C. Fry and J. H. Cunningham Representative delegates, and were instructed to vote for General Beaver for Governor, Major Brown for Supreme Judge, and Colonel Christman, of Washington county, for Secretary of Internal Affairs.

A Tunnel Caves in.

CUMBERLAND, Md., April 18.—The roof of the Doe gully tunnel, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, caved in to-day, burying twelve laborers under the debris and maiming them in various ways, some probably fatally. Physicians were summoned from this city. The road was blocked and trains stopped for several hours. The company is widening the tunnel and a force of men was engaged in this work when the accident occurred.

Furious Flames.

NEW YORK, April 14,—At 11:30 o'clock flames were discovered in the Boomer & Boschert press company's office, on Vesey street The flames spread rapidly. At 12 o'clock the fire was still burning fiercely. There were rumors of an explosion and loss of life, but happily they proved groundless. On the top floor was Rich's perfumery works, where thirty-six girls were employed. Some printers rushed up from the floor below and gave the alarm. The greatest excitement prevailed for a few minutes, but the girls finally and with some difficulty escaped in the rear. The loss is covered by insurance.

ST LOUIS, April 14.—A fire about 2 o'clock this morning destroyed a tenement house, on Twenty-fourth and Morgan streets, occupied by colored people. One colored girl 13 years old was burned to death, and her mother was fatally injured. Several of the tenants were burned in trying to effect an escape from the burning building.

KASSON, Minn., April 14.—A school building was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $9,000. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

CHASE, Minn., April 14.—Herbert Thomas' saw mill was burned. Loss, $20,000; partly insured. The night watchman claims that three masked men held him while two more fired the mill.

HARRISON, Mich., Apr. 14.—The loss by the fire here yesterday will reach $50,000 to $75,000. Insurance light.

SOUTH SAGINAW, Mich., April 14.—Phinney, Fisher & Co.'s saw mill, car factory, salt block and drill house was burned yesterday. Loss, $17,000; insurance, $10,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 14.—The loss by the burning of the Greenville woolen company's mill and adjoining tenements amounts to $75,000; insurance, $60,000.

Washington Waifs.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The district attorney to-day notified Captain Howgate's counsel that he would not take up the demurer or motion to discharge the suit now pending against the officer to-morrow and would not do anything more until he heard from Howgate.

In the star route cases the defendant this morning in the conspiracy indictment against John W. Dorsey, John R. Miner, John M. Peck, Stephen W. Dorsey, Henry M. Vail, M. C. Renedell, J. S. Saubersen, Thomas J. Brady and W. H. Turner filed a motion for a bill of particulars, calling for papers, petitions, etc. The motion specifies each contract in which the papers are asked.

The bill known as the 'Omnibus claims bill, passed by the senate to-day, having previously passed the house, contains 1,359 claims of individuals, and each individual claimant is named together with the amount allowed him, aggregating $291,248.04.

A committee representing the National land league association, waited upon the president this afternoon and submitted the resolution offered by Boyle O'Reilly and adopted by the convention, pertaining to American citizenship and asking the recall of Minister Lowell. The president received them cordially and said he would give the matter his early attention.

The bill for the relief of Edward B. Armstrong met with strong opposition in the house to-day, on the ground that though the original claimant had been loyal, E. B. Armstrong had been unable to prove his loyalty. The debate was continued at length and the bill was finally defeated.

The house decided this afternoon that to-morrow's session would be for debate on the tariff commission bill.

A Big Fire.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The extensive carriage manufactory of R. W. Stivers, occupying the large four story brick building at Nos. 144 to 156 East Thirty-first street, was destroyed by fire to-night, with a large part of its contents. The flames spread with such rapidity that it was impossible to get out any of the stock, except on the first floor, where there were about fifty carriages and heavy coaches stored, and these were all removed before any damage was done to them. The total loss is estimated at fully $15,000. The west wind which prevailed during the fire blew the smoke into the rear windows of Parker's Variety Theatre, at Thirty-first and Third avenues. There were about 400 people in the theatre. Some one, thinking the theatre was afire, raised a cry of fire and a panic ensued. In the struggle at the door Frank O'Donnell, aged seventeen, was thrown, trampled upon and badly hurt. The rest got out safely. The theatre was closed for the rest of the evening.

South Bethlehem's Plague.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa., April 14.—Three new cases and one death from small-pox were reported here to-day. Six persons were declared convalescent and five houses released from quarantine. There are yet one hundred and thirty cases of small-pox and seventy-one houses are quarantined. One death is reported in Bethlehem. Six cases have developed at Hazleton since Wednesday.

Held for Libel.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—The hearing in the libel suit instituted by Detective Wey against Editor Smith of the *Press* was heard to day and Mr. Smith was held in $8,000 bail for court.

Boiler Explosion.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 13.—The boiler in the chop and feed mill of A. H. Sibley & Co., corner of Pratt and Fremont streets, exploded this afternoon with a terrible loss of life. The machinery had been idle for some time and fire had just been started to resume work. John Addison, engineer, Harrison Walters, colored fireman, and Frank Kraming, aged 15, who were in the engine room, were killed, and Andrew Cooper, machinist, probably fatally scalded. In the house, No. 173 King street, George Rentz, aged 19, was killed and Ida Rosenberg had one of her legs broken; Ellen Rawlings, a colored servant woman, was severely hurt by the walls falling upon her; in No 171 King street, Grace Gray, aged 20 years, was killed; in a yard adjoining the factory Abraham Hepbron, colored, was struck by flying missiles and his skull fractured; James Roden, aged 15 years, had his skull fractured; Edward Callahan had a leg broken; Mrs. Margaret Kauf, 454 Pratt street, was struck by flying bricks and killed; C. W. Gates, at work in a granite yard a square distant, was struck in the face by a brick and severely hurt; Edward Kelly, one of the employes in the building, had a leg broken and several others were more or less seriously hurt. Several bodies are supposed to be still under the ruins, including those of the engineer, the fireman and the boy Kraning. The damage to the property and machinery is estimated at about $8,000. There was a similar explosion in the same building twelve years ago, when five persons lost their lives.

Poisoned by her Servants.

PORT JERVIS, April 12.—The noon express train to-day brought a funeral party to this village with the body of Mrs. R. O. Gray of Surrey county, Virginia. The husband and Mrs. B. F. Winfield, a sister of Mrs. Gray, accompanied the remains. Mrs. Gray was murdered by servants, who poisoned her coffee. She was formerly a resident of this village. Her husband is a well-to-do farmer, living near Dispertanta. On Friday morning last Mr. and Mrs. Gray and Travis Jones, the manager of Mr. Gray's farm, breakfasted together at Mr. Gray's house. Mrs. Gray and Mr. Jones both drank coffee, and Mr. Jones also drank a goblet of milk. Several hours afterward Mrs. Gray and Mr. Jones were taken violently ill, and it was decided that they had been poisoned. All means taken to relieve them were unsuccessful, and after intense suffering they died on Friday night. Meanwhile it was discovered that Mary Booth and Martha Jones, two of the servants, were missing. They had caused much trouble among the servants, and had been sharply reproved, and it was at once suspected that they were concerned in the poisoning. Pursuit was made, and on Monday they were captured, several miles distant, in the house of an old negro. When told that they were arrested they protested innocence, and said that they knew nothing about it. They were locked up, however, and held to await the Grand Jury's action. Since their incarceration Mary Booth has made a clean breast of the affair. She said that she put the arsenic in the coffee and implicates Martha Jones and other servants. Mary Booth is only fourteen years old. The funeral of Mrs. Gray will occur here to-morrow morning.

South Carolina Election Cases.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 14.—In the United States court to-day in the election cases Judge Bond refused the instructions to the jury asked for by the defense and charged the jury as to the remaining three defendants. He admonished the jury to free their minds from partisanship and prejudice and dwelt upon the importance of preserving the purity of the ballot-box. He told the jury that it was the right of the accused and of the government to have the individual judgment of each juror and that a verdict reached by agreement on a majority vote was unlawful. The jury must, he said, give the accused the benefit of every reasonable doubt, and while they should be careful that no innocent man was convicted they should be equally determined to allow no guilty man to escape. The jury then went out and at 8 o'clock had returned no verdict.

Two Negroes Lynched.

CHICAGO, April 14.—A special from Selma, Ala., says: 'It has been learned that a party of masked men, largely white, took two negroes—Henry Day and Sim Acoff—from the guard at Brown's station yesterday morning and rode off with them. The lifeless body of Day was subsequently found hanging from the limb of a tree in the vicinity, but Acoff's was not found. The men were concerned in the brutal murder of an old man named Wessinger, and Day made a voluntary written confession of his guilt. This makes five men hanged for that murder.

A Town Burned Out.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 17.—A dispatch from Greensburg, Pa., says a fire broke out in new Alexandria, Westmoreland county, at 4 o'clock this evening and is still raging. The general store of H. W. Stewart & Co., the drug store of D. T. Rankin and six dwellings have already been consumed. A report at 10 o'clock says the fire is beyond control and citizens are panic stricken. As the buildings are mostly frame there is little hope of saving the town, which has about 700 inhabitants. The loss thus far is estimated at $20,000, on which there is but little insurance.

PRESENTIMENTS.

AN INVESTIGATION OF THE CAUSES OF THOSE DARK FOREBODINGS WHICH MAKE POWERFUL MEN WEAK.

Golden Rule.

Much apprehension has been occasioned throughout America from the announcement made by Professor Proctor that the return in nineteen years of the great comet of last summer will cause the destruction of the earth. But while people are becoming so strangely exercised over this announcement, an event of far more serious importance, which is taking place to-day, seems to be almost wholly overlooked. The nature of this most vital subject can be best explained by relating the following experiences:

Bishop E. O. Haven, known to the entire land, was unaccountably awakened one night out of a sound sleep, and lay awake until morning. His mind seemed unusually active, and he not only reviewed his past life, which had been an eventful one, but laid extensive plans for the future. He did not feel especially ill, but could not account for the unusual activity of his brain, nor for the restlessness which seemed to possess him. In the morning he had but little appetite, but was apparently well in other respects. In a few days, however, he began to feel restless and morbid, although he tried earnestly to overcome the feeling which had taken possession of him. But try as he would, the shadow of some evil seemed to follow him, and he was conscious of a gradual sinking and wasting away of all his physical faculties. He had been an earnest and diligent worker, and in his zeal frequently over-taxed his strength, and being absorbed in his duties, failed to observe the common symptoms with which he was afflicted, thus permitting the work of destruction to go on unheeded. But the end finally came in a most peremptory manner. Shortly before his death he wrote a letter—the last one he ever indited—in which he speaks as follows: "A belief that death is near affects different minds differently, but probably all who are in a fair condition of physical and mental strength instinctively shrink from it with an indefinable dread and horror. A dying man is no more able of himself to foresee his own destiny or the destiny of those he leaves than he was before he began to die."

The recent sad and sudden death of Hon. Clarkson N. Potter is one of the most serious warnings ever given in the long list of innumerable cases of fatal neglect. It is not sufficient to say that many other brilliant men, including Everett, Sumner, Chase, Wood, Wilson and Carpenter, were swept away by the same fatal trouble. The question is, were these men sufficiently careful of their health, and could they have been saved? The Albany *Argus*, in speaking of Mr. Potter's sudden illness and death, says:

"One of the physicians who attended Mr. Potter here was interviewed last evening. He stated that Mr. Potter's inability to converse had for some time served to baffle the physicians in their efforts to determine the root of his illness. It seems, however, that Mr. Potter, some two years ago, suffered a slight attack of some kidney disease. Unwise dependence upon a robust constitution and unnaturally perfect health, and neglect of proper clothing, doubtless sowed the seeds of a disease that needed but some such personal neglect as that of Tuesday morning to develop. From the symptoms at first shown, it was thought that his only trouble was nervous prostration; but his long continuance in a semi-unconscious state led to the belief that his illness was seated in a chronic difficulty more mysterious and dangerous."

Up to the latter part of last year Mr. Edward F. Rook, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, was doing business in Wall street, New York. He had everything to encourage him and make life happy, but was the victim of unaccountable uneasiness. His experience, as described by one who knew, was as follows: "At unexpected times, and on occasions when he had the greatest reason to feel joyous he was irritable and haunted with strange feelings of discontent. He endeavored to check these feelings and appear pleasant, but it required a great effort to do so; after which he would again relapse into his former morbid mood. This feeling continued for a number of months, when he became conscious of an added sensation of lassitude. He was tired even when resting, and although experiencing no acute pain, had dull, aching sensations in his limbs and various parts of his body. Shortly afterward his head began to ache most frequently and his stomach failed to digest properly. Being told that he was suffering from malaria he consulted an eminent physician, who informed him that his kidneys were slightly affected, and gave him medicine to restore them. But he grew worse instead of better. He then consulted other eminent doctors of another school and was informed that he had a brain difficulty somewhat in the nature of a tumor, but in spite of all efforts to the contrary he continued to grow worse. At this time his condition was terrible. What were at first simple symptoms had developed to terrible troubles. He was flushed and feverish, constantly uneasy, and yet always weary. He had an intense appetite one day and very little the next. His pulse was irregular, his breathing labored, and every moment of existence was a burden. These disastrous symptoms continued, his face and body became discolored, his heart was irregular in its action, and his breath came in short, convulsive gasps. He grew constantly worse, notwithstanding the utmost precautions of his friends and finally died in the greatest agony. After his death an examination as to its actual cause was made, when his brain was found to be in a perfect condition, and the reason of his decease was of an entirely different nature.

The experiences which have been cited above all had a common cause and were each the result of one disease. That disease, which so deceitfully, yet surely removed the people above mentioned was Bright's disease of the kidneys. In the case of Mr. Rook the examination after death, while showing the brain to be in perfect condition, revealed the terrible fact that he was the victim of a slight kidney trouble, which had gone on unchecked, until it resulted in acute Bright's disease. The leading physicians and scientists of the world are fast learning that more than one-half the deaths which occur are caused by this monstrous scourge. It is one of the most deceitful maladies ever known to the human race. It manifests itself by symptoms so slight and common as to seem unworthy of attention; and yet these very insignificant symptoms are the first stages of the worst complaint known in the history of the world. Thousands of people have died from troubles that are called heart disease, apoplexy, pneumonia, brain fever, and similar diseases, when it was, in fact, Bright's disease of the kidneys. The ravages of this disease have been greatly increased from the fact that until recent years no way was known to prevent its beginning nor check its increase when it had once become fixed upon the system. Within the past two years, however, we have learned of more than four hundred pronounced cases of Bright's disease, many of them much worse than those above described, and most of whom had been given up by prominent physicians, who have been completely cured. The means used to accomplish this end has been Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, manufactured in Rochester, N. Y., a remedy that has won its way into the confidence of the public solely upon the remarkable merits it possesses. As a result, it is more widely used and thoroughly praised than any medicine which has ever been before the American public. Indeed there is not a drug store in the entire land where it cannot be found.

Although Bright's disease is so common in cities, it is still more prevalent in the country. When eminent physicians in the largest cities are not able to recognize Bright's disease, it is only natural that in the country, where there are few physicians of any kind, and those few so unacquainted with the disease as to call it by some other name, it should rage terribly and yet unknown to the ones who are suffering with it. Thousands of people can look back and recall the death of friends from what was supposed to be some common complaint, when it was really Bright's disease, AND NO ONE KNEW IT. The terrible pleuro pneumonia, which has been so dreaded, is usually the result of uremic or kidney poison. Lung fever can be traced to a similar source. Most cases of paralysis arise from the same difficulty, as well as innumerfevers, lung, throat, head and bowel troubles. A vast number of ladies have suffered and died from complaints common to their sex, called, perhaps, general debility, when, could the real cause have been known, it would have been found to be Bright's disease, masquerading under another name. In marked contrast to the sad cases which have been above described are the experiences of many prominent people who were as low as any of the persons mentioned, but who were remarkably restored to former health and vigor by this same remedy. Among this number are the following prominent names: Col. John C. Whitner, Atlanta, Ga.; B. F. Larrabee, Boston, Mass.; Gen. C. A. Heckman, Phillipsburg, N. J.; Rev. D. D. Buck, D. D., Geneva, N. Y.; Dr. F. A. McManus, Baltimore, Md.; Edwin Fay, Davenport, Iowa; Rev. A. Kendrick, LL. D., Rochester, N. Y.; J. S. Matthews, Portland, Mich.; C W. Eastwood, New York; Dr. A. A. Ramsay, Albia, Iowa; Chancellor C. N. Sims, D. D., Syracuse, N. Y.; Dr. S. P. Jones, Marienette, Wis.; T. S. Ingraham, Cleveland, O.; Henry T. Champney, Boston, Mass.; Elder James S. Prescott, North Union, O., who is a prominent member of the Shaker community, and many others.

To all candid minds the force of the above facts must come with special power. They show the importance of promptness and attention to the first symptoms of disordered health before disease becomes fixed and hope departs. They show how this can be successfully done, and that the dangers which await neglect can only with difficulty be removed.

A Great Success.

The grand opening of the great Boston Clothing House in Major Reynolds' Block, opposite the Brockerhoff House, Bellefonte, Pa., took place as stated in our columns before, on Saturday morning last. The opening of that concern was a great success in every respect. Crowds of people were thronging to that establishment from early in the morning till late in the evening, and everyone seemed happy except those who could not be waited upon on account of the rush. We can honestly say that never before has such a fine stock of clothing, boots and shoes, and anything in the line of men's and boys' wear, been offered at such extremely low prices, in this section, as that concern is selling them. We never have tried that House, but are satisfied that Bellefonte is in need of such a concern, and it won't be long that people from fifty miles around will find that it will pay them well to come to Bellefonte and buy their clothing, boots and shoes at the great Boston Clothing House, just opened in Reynolds' Block, opposite Brockerhoff House, Bellefonte, Pa. 15-2w

My son had a terrible skin disease of head and face. Peruna cured him. Mrs. E. Yetter, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Comments of the Press on Mr. Milliken's Letter.

—Mr. James Milliken's letter seems to have given I. D. McKee, and the Wolf Independents, *Cameron-phobia.* —*Bellefonte Daily News.*

THE letter of Mr. Milliken to Mr. McKee is the plea of a Republican who has sympathized with the Independents, but who sees no warrant for separate action in the promise of this year's battle. He speaks from General Beaver's home, and with a knowledge of personal friendship.—*Philadelphia Press.*

There has been another desertion in the ranks of the Independent Republicans, and it looks as if it would take a strong cable to hold the party to its moorings until convention day. Mr. Milliken thinks that if General Beaver is elected Governor he will represent the entire party and not a faction. Therefore he is for Beaver. —*Mountain Echo.*

The letter, which has been received by I. D. McKee, one of the local leaders of the Independent Republican movement, is significant as showing the sentiment entertained on this subject by one of the influential "Independents" in other parts of the State. Mr. Milliken's expressions may, on that account, be regarded as representative to a certain extent.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Mr. James Milliken, of Bellefonte, has written an open letter to Mr. McKee, declaring in very strong phrase his disbelief in the theory that a candidate for office must necessarily be condemned because he happens to be favored by people in themselves obnoxious. His declaration for General Beaver, and for fighting the battle for purity in the party, without enlisting in a crusade to destroy the party itself, will commend itself to all thoughtful people.—*North American.*

The letter of James Milliken, of Bellefonte, to I. D. McKee, chairman of the Citizens' Republican Association, the members of which are familiarly known as the Wolfe Independents, has created considerable curiosity among politicians in this city and throughout the State, owing mainly to the fact that Mr. Milliken is a neighbor and intimate friend of General Beaver. Mr. Milliken is strongly in favor of General Beaver on both personal and political grounds. Mr. McKee's reply has been awaited with a great deal of interest. It was mailed last evening.—*Philadelphia Times.*

MR. JAMES MILLIKEN, an influential Independent Republican of Pennsylvania, has written a letter, in which he refuses to aid in defeating General Beaver if he receives the nomination for Governor. He thinks that the fact that Beaver is well qualified for the office, and that his nomination is evidently desired by a majority of the party, should outweigh other considerations. "Politics," he says, "has become a high art, and the professionals in it shrewd and wary, and to counteract mischievous work we must learn their skill and with it overthrow those who do evil. To make our work efficient we must remain in the party to help purify and elevate it, and not by decrying attempt to destroy. Our work must not be spasmodic, but with constant vigilance working together for good.—*New York Tribune.*

Mr James Milliken has written an excellent letter, giving his opinions of General James A. Beaver as the probable candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor He has known him for years, and bears testimony to his high character and his eminent fitness for the highest position in the gift of the people of Pennsylvania. Mr. Milliken is not himself a politician or the servant of politicians; but he is a staunch Republican, and is anxious to have the supremacy of the party maintained in the State. He knows also that General Beaver is a man independent of cliques and factions, and he says it would be a serious mistake to oppose good candidates or nominees for office simply because Mr. Cameron or any other man should favor them.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

—Count six before you speak once is an ancient bit of advice which very few persons heed. If they did there would be much less talking done in the world, and some reputed brilliant conversationalists would shine with less luster. The proper way is to cultivate a habit of speaking the truth in an easy, natural manner, and it will be perfectly unnecessary to count even one. Also cultivate the excellent and economical habit of purchasing your groceries at Sechler's famous store. If people would all do this it would be possible to dispense with much of the trouble and fault-finding which prevails in many homes. Sechler sells nothing but the best, and when the groceries from his store are used there are no spoiled pies or cakes for the careful housewife to mourn over. Then take our advice and buy of Sechler.

—Harry Green is willing to bet the price of his moustache that his cigars are the best sold in this place.

—The countenance of Mr. Tate, architect of the new Centre County Bank building, wears a satisfied expression as he views the finishing touches being put on the various parts of the majestic pile.

—Harry Green has just received a cigar that leads anything now sold in this town. Just try them.

WANTED.—A young man about 17 years of age to learn the jewelry business. Inquire at this office. 16tf

—It is said that the fragrant trailing arbutus is blooming. We have not yet heard of any parties in this vicinity going in search of it.

—As necessity is the mother of invention, the Mormons of Utah are resorting to all kinds of tricks and devices to hold the fort so far as restraining official positions are concerned. A press writer from that Territory of a late date states that all polygamists holding positions which are filled by appointment when vacancies occur are resigning in order that other Mormons who do not practice polygamy may step into the vacancies. In this manner nine changes have been made in the Ogden City Council, the Mayor having the appointing power. However, it is a trick that will be only temporarily to their advantage. But what will be to their advantage is to buy their groceries of Sechler & Co., in the Bush House block, where the best goods to be found in this county are kept. None but the best grade of goods are kept or sold by this old and reliable house. Connected with the establishment is a meat market where the same care is given to supplying all who come with the very best meat. Only last week they had one of their fine cattle on exhibition in the diamond in Bellefonte, and all who saw it acknowledged that it was the finest animals that was ever butchered for the Centre county trade. Sechler & Co. will have no other, and this is the secret of his great success in business. Every intelligent person knows that the best is always the cheapest.

—The *Scientific American* gives its readers the following recipe for exterminating rats from the premises. It may be found useful to those in Bellefonte who are troubled by visits from his Ratship:

"We clean our premises of the detestable vermin, rats, by making whitewash yellow with copperas and covering the stone and rafters with it. In every crevice in which a rat may go we put the crystals of the copperas and scatter in the corner of the floor. The result was a perfect stampede of rats and mice. Since that time not a footfall of either rats or mice has been heard around the house. Every spring a coat of yellow wash is given the cellar as a purifier, as a rat exterminator, and no typhoid, dysentery, or fever attacks the family. Many persons deliberately attract all the rats in the neighborhood by leaving the fruits and vegetables uncovered in the cellar, and sometimes even the soap is left open for their regalement. Cover up everything eatable in the cellar and pantry and you will soon starve them out. These precautions, joined to the service of a good cat, will prove as good a rat exterminator as the chemist can provide. We never allow rats to be poisoned in our dwelling. They are so apt to die between the walls and produce much annoyance."

—Sechler & Co. transact business in an upright, honorable manner. Strangers should make a note of this fact.

—The Howe Sewing Machine Company have opened a pretty office in the rooms lately occupied by Mrs. Nannie Dare, on Allegheny street, opposite the post-office. The sign is a handsome gold leaf sewing machine placed on an elevation, in front of the establishment. Mr. A. E. Moore, the veteran sewing machine man, will assume charge of the office, and under his administration this prominent and popular machine will maintain its proper place as the leading instrument of the kind in use.

—Almost every known domestic trouble may be cured by the purchase of groceries of Sechler & Co.

—The highly colored representations of the most startling features of Batcheller & Doris' circus, which are prominent in all the store windows about town, are attracting universal attention. That double-headed woman seems to be *the* card. How fortunate to be born with two heads and consequently two sets of brains! But woe unto the man who has to buy new Spring bonnets for this female! It were better for him had he never been born.

—The cook has a perfect right to be cross if the master of the house does not purchase his groceries of Sechler & Co.

—Master Clyde Vanvalin of Fleming, a young lad only 12 years of age, is canvassing for the book called the "Life and Times of Frederick Douglass." This is an extremely interest-book, being a truthful history of the *author's* life. Mr. Douglass is a talented writer, and the hideousness of slavery and the tortures to which the slaves were subjected is only too plainly revealed by his pen. The author, it will be remembered, was once a poor ignorant slave, but when only a small boy was possessed with an undaunted spirit, and a mind far above those of his surroundings which has enabled him to work himself up out of bondage to the high pedestal where he now stands, a cultivated high officer in the National Government. The book is full of exciting incidents and romance finely illustrated, and we have every reason to believe that Master Clyde will meet with perfect success in selling the work as it will prove attractive to all.

THE MASTODON SHOW.

12 Large Shows Combined at Bellefonte, Monday, May 1st.

Batcheller and Doris have now not only the largest, but the best show on earth, the result of enterprise, untiring energy and liberality. They have gathered together the best performers of the old and new world and wonders from all quarters of the globe. It has been their aim to strengthen one department without weakening or neglecting another and the outcome is a harmonious blending of one complete and perfect show, which in reality is six combined in one. In the circus they present the leading riders of the world, including such famous artists as Mlle Rosina Dubsky, the great bare back rider; Miss Lizzie Keyes, the handsome scenic and trick equestrienne; Aberlado Dowanda, the great bare back rider; Willie Shaules, the champion hurdle rider; Mlle Eltie, the great boneless wonder; the famous Russian athletes, three in number; the Milo Brothers, acrobats, and a score of others equally as great in merit. In the menagerie the most novel of wild animals, some of which have never been seen before in this country will be present, the whole forming a charming and fascinating study for students of Natural History. In the Museum which should be remembered is connected with and forms a part of the big show will be presented the greatest wonder of the world, Millie Christine, the "Two-Headed Nightingale," who was secured by the managers at the enormous salary of $25,000 for the season. Millie Christine is two-women in one, possessing two heads, four arms and four legs, but one body. Many doubtless will imagine that the unique is associated with repulsive, or will imagine at least that an exceptional freak of nature would mar to some extent, the superficial charms which tends to make human objects attractive; but to such the effect will be astonishing, as a more attractive and thoroughly interesting being, all things considered, it is impossible to imagine. Millie Christine is a charming vocalist, a graceful dancer and a vivacious conversationalist, and her performance alone is more than worth the price of admission to the entire show. In the Museum will also be found a band of Sioux Indians, led by the Chief War Cloud.

The free street pagent given on the morning of the show is declared by the entire press as the most beautiful, gorgeous and elaborate ever seen in this country, and introduces the handsomest lady in the world, the winner of the Messrs. Batcheller and Doris' $10,000 prize, being selected from nearly 1000 applicants. In the parade will open dens of performing lions, tigers, snakes, etc., together with handsome tableaux cars, chariots, gilded cages, bands, Jubilee singers, etc., the whole being the most elaborate and complete in every detail.

—If we may judge by appearances, it will not be long 'ere the grocery store of Mr. W. E. Burchfield is in operation.

—Forest fires make much smoke, but the most enjoyable smoke is that produced by Harry Green's cigars.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE *American Newspaper Directory*, which will be issued next month by Geo. P. Rowell & Co., of New York, will contain the names of 10,611 periodicals in the United States and Territories, which is a gain of 344 in the year just passed. The number of daily papers has increased in a somewhat larger proportion, and is now represented by a total of 996 against 921 in 1881. The largest increase has been in New York—10 dailies, 29 of all sorts. Illinois and Missouri show a percentage of gain which is even greater, while Colorado leads all others in the percentage of increase, both of daily and weekly issues. California, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, and West Virginia have fallen behind 1881 in the total number of periodicals issued. In Georgia, Maine and Massachusetts the suspensions have exactly counterbalanced the new ventures. In every state not mentioned above, and in the Territories, there has been an increase.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

His limbs were three times their natural size, pain most excruciating, and all on account of failure to use Dr. Bosanco's Rheumatic Cure, which for pain in the back, and all cases of chronic and acute rheumatism is an infallible remedy.

I always keep your medicines in stock. Downs' Elixir is selling better than any cough medicine I have, and with good results. C. M. SMITH, Druggist, Clarkston, Mich.

Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters give the best satisfaction of any medicines I sell. They have advertised themselves, and I warrant every bottle.
N. DEKREP, Druggist,
Zeeland, Mich.

Henry & Johnson's Arnica Oil Liniment, for external use is equally good.

Tested and Found Worthy.

In order to bring more fully before the notice of the people the value of a true and tried remedy, we hereby give the following reliable testimonial from one of the many who have been cured and whose reputation for veracity cannot be questioned.

WOODBURY, N. J., March 20, '82.
SWEDISH BITTERS CO.—
Gentlemen: I have suffered with dyspepsia and its horrible effects for many years. Have spent hundreds of dollars with physicians and in patent medicines, with no avail. I have been unable to eat meats of any kind, and could not retain water on my stomach, and could not sleep at nights. I was induced to procure and try a bottle of your Swedish Bitters, and can conscientiously say its use was followed by beneficial results. I can now sit down and enjoy a hearty meal of meats and vegetables of any kind, and have gained sixteen pounds in three weeks, and can cordially recommend it to others. Yours respectfully,
AUGUSTUS PREHL,
Proprietor of Woodbury City Coach Line, Prehl's Livery and Accommodation Stables. 15-4t

Quit buying humbug medicines. If you are not well, take PERUNA. If costive, MANALIN.

A thorough and safe remedy is DR. METTAUR'S HEADACHE AND DYSPEPSIA PILLS. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

History is continually repeating itself. Every one is taking the good, old fashioned remedy, Sines' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Hoarhound for coughs and colds.

Nothing so good for Headache and Dyspepsia as DR. METTAUR'S HEADACHE AND DYSPEPSIA PILLS. Price 25 cents. All Druggists sell them.

"When I publicly testified that I had been cured of a terrible skin humor by the Cuticura Remedies, I did so that others might be cured, and do not regret the time given to answering inquiries."—Hon. Wm. Taylor, Boston.

CATARRH—Relief in five minutes in every case; gratifying, wholesome relief beyond a money value. Cure begins from first application, and is rapid, radical and permanent. Ask for Sanford's Radical Cure. Complete for $1.

Many miserable people drag themselves about with failing strength, feeling that they are sinking into their graves, when Parker's Ginger Tonic would begin, with the first dose, to bring vitality and strength back to them.—*Sun.*

There is more strength restoring power in a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic than in a bushel of malt or a gallon of milk. This explains why invalids find it such a wonderful invigorant of mind and body. See other column.

Frank Blair has just opened another fine lot of solid silver ware, from the Gorham Co., which are put up in handsome satin cases. These goods, in connection with his stock of superior silver-plated ware, where the finest display of silver ware ever exhibited in town. As he is the agent for the Gorham Co., he sells at the factory retail prices. d-w-t-f.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, *free of charge.* This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph Inman, Station D., New York City 14 1 26t

Sensible Advice.

Do not allow skepticism to overrule your better judgment when an article of true merit is placed before you. If you are dyspeptic or your kidneys and liver are affected, delay no longer; procure a bottle of Swedish Bitters, the infallible remedy. It will do more for your case than we can say about it. See advertisement and testimonial in this paper. 15-4t

Cured by the Use of a Single Bottle.

Christian Waserbaugh, Green Camp, Ohio, writes: I have been a terrible sufferer with Piles for five years, and after trying various cures without relief, I was induced by Mr. C. L. Patten, our druggist, to try a bottle of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, and am happy to say that by the use of one single bottle, I am fully cured, and for the first time in five years, free from that terrible disease, the Piles. For the benefit of suffering humanity, I cheerfully add this, my testimony.

NEW BLOOMFIELD, Miss., Jan. 2,'80.
I wish to say to you that I have been suffering for the last five years with a severe itching all over. I have heard of Hop Bitters and have tried it. I have used up four bottles, and it has done me more good than all the doctors and medicines that they could use on or with me. I am old and poor, but feel to bless you for such a relief by your medicine and from torment of the doctors. I have had fifteen doctors at me. One gave me seven ounces of solution of arsenic; another took four quarts of blood from me. All they could tell was that it was skin sickness. Now, after these four bottles of your medicine, my skin is well, clean and smooth as ever.
HENRY KNOCHE.

Hay Fever.

For Hay Fever I recommend Ely's Cream Balm. It entirely relieved me from the first application; have been a sufferer for ten years. Going from home and neglecting to take the remedy, I had an attack; after returning I immediately resorted to it, and found instant relief. I believe, had I begun its use earlier, I should not have been troubled. Have stood heat, dust and draughts as well as during other months. J. COLLYER, Clerk, 118 Broad street, Elizabeth, N. J.

For years I have been afflicted with Hay Fever, from early in August until frost. I was induced to give Ely's Cream Balm a trial. The relief was immediate. I regard myself cured. G. SCHREIBER, Supt. of Cordage Co, Elizabeth, N. J. Sept. 25, 1886.

Ministerial Recommendation.

JARRETTSVILLE, Hörford Co., Md., Jan. 8, 1879.
H. H. WARNER & Co.: Sirs—Your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has greatly relieved me, and I suffer but little. I am anxious that others should try it. REV. J. DUEY MOORE.

Had Barbers' Itch for six years. Peruna cured me. John Ryan, 799 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHAT IT WILL DO.

Fifty cents enclosed in a letter and mailed to JOHN D. WATTLES, 725 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, with a request that the *Sunday School Times* be sent to you, will result in your receiving that paper for three months. *The Sunday School Times* is a large 16 page weekly paper, and is used by many thousand teachers. You will at least wish to try it for three months, if you are not already a subscriber. At the end of three months, if you feel that your investment has not been a good one, the publisher will send the money back to you. *The Scholars' Quarterly*, published at the same office, would help your scholars. Its beautiful double-page colored map is alone worth the price of the book. Send seven cents for a specimen copy.

Do you know of any better time to attend to all this than *just now* as you read this notice? *In writing, please mention the paper.* 14 15 1m

Only One Ticket Required

to see the
CIRCUS, MUSEUM, MENAGERIE
AND
DOUBLE HEADED LADY,
AT
Bellefonte, Monday, May 1st

"They have firmly established themselves as conscientious showmen and carry their advertisement out to the letter.—*Hartford* (Ct.) *Courant.*

COMING! COMING!!

THE CROWNING SENSATION,

BATCHELLER & DORIS'

GREAT INTER-OCEAN

LARGEST SHOW ON EARTH.

A Grand Consolidation of TWELVE First Class Shows in ONE,
Composed of a Gigantic

Museum, Menagerie and Circus,

Which for vastness, attractiveness and originality has never been equalled.

THE WHOLE WORLD IN TRIBUTE,

Transported exclusively on its

3 Monster Palace Railway Trains 3

And representing an actual outlay of over ONE MILLION DOLLARS Embracing more novelties, surprises and sensations than were ever before combined under one management.

Monster Millionaire Menagerie.

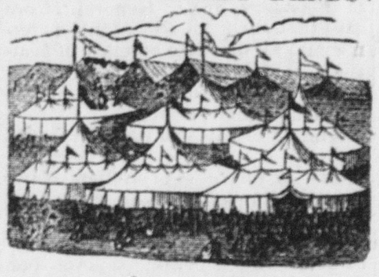
More Rare Wild Beasts than ever before exhibited under one canvas.

GRAND DOUBLE CIRCUS!

Five Great Clowns!

Representing all nations, led by MR. JOHN PATTERSON, the celebrated "Rambler from Clare."

THREE MILITARY BANDS!



ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY

For the season of 1882, at the enormous salary of $25,000, with

Millie Christine

THE RENOWNED

TWO-HEADED LADY,

A human miracle who has astonished and interested the lights of science, men of eminence and the medical faculty of this and the old world. She is the most Marvellous Human Being since the Creation, having *TWO PERFECT HEADS AND SHOULDERS, FOUR HANDS AND ARMS, BUT ONE BODY, AND FOUR LOWER LIMBS AND FEET.* She has full control of all her faculties, both mental and physical. Feels no pain whatever; is a splendid vocalist—one voice contralto and the other a soprano. She sings duets and ballads; can waltz on two or four of her lower limbs at will, with ease. Her entertainments are attended by the best people, without regard to sect or society.

Magnificent Free Street Parade

Daily at 10 A. M., unparalleled in elegance and grandeur. The finest highway holiday procession ever witnessed.

The $10,000 Beauty

In the role of "*SEMIRAMIS,*" Queen of Assyria and founder of Babylon, clothed in Royal Eastern Purple, and glittering with costly gems, will appear in the procession daily with her royal train, personating Assyria's Queen, on her triumphal entry into Babylon from successful conquest.

You will positively see everything advertised and ten times more. For the accommodation of ladies and children and all who desire to avoid the crowd at the ticket wagon on the day of exhibition, tickets and reserved chairs will be placed on sale at

BREW'S STORE.

Usual rates of admission. Doors open at 1 and 7 P. M. Performances at 2 and 8.

☞ Excursion trains on all railroad lines on day of exhibition, at greatly reduced rates of fare.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 25th judicial district, consisting of the Counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the Hon. J. G. Larimer and the Hon. J. K. Runkle, Associate Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 14th day of March, A. D., 1882, to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the peace in Bellefonte, for the County of Centre, and to commence on the fourth Monday of April next being the 24th day of April, 1882, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said County of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 1 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 23d day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1882, and in the one hundred and sixth year of the independence of the United States.
THOMAS J. DUNKEL,
15-4t Sheriff.

$30 PER WEEK can be made in any locality. Something entirely new for agents. $5 outfit free. G. W. INGRAHAM & CO., Boston, Mass.

Pasture for Stock!

HORSES, CATTLE AND SHEEP

Taken to Pasture.

Large Range,

Plenty of Water.

GOOD CARE TAKEN OF THEM

—AT—

Reasonable Rates.

Call on or address

JOHN T. FOWLER,

Fowler, Centre Co., Pa.

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Four Stores

IN ONE.

Clothing Department.

We have just remodeled our Clothing Room, which is at present one of the nicest and best fitted up clothing stores in town. We have at present one of the largest, the best and finest stock of ready-made clothing ever brought to Bellefonte, and can fit any one, young or old, with prices to suit everybody, rich and poor.

Carpet Department.

In addition to our two former rooms we have lately built a third room especially for carpets, and which we have already filled up with the largest stock, latest styles and best designs that have ever been seen in this town. We have them from the lowest to the highest price goods, and direct from the factory, and hope to be favored with an early call from any in need of such goods.

Dry Goods Department.

The Dry Goods Department is, as usual, filled with an immense stock, most of which will have to be closed out between this time and spring, therefore will be offered at greatly reduced prices.

Leather Department.

In our Leather Store you will always find the very best stock of all kinds of leather.

We also carry a full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods, Trunks, &c.

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER,

High St., Bellefonte, Pa.

Bellefonte Republican.
BELLEFONTE, PA.
EDWARD T. TUTEN.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Ida Greeley's Death.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The news that Horace Greeley's daughter Ida, was dead was as much a topic of conversation throughout the city last Tuesday as though some prominent public character had suddenly died. She was the oldest daughter of the famous editor, and the wife of Col. Nicholas Smith of Kentucky. Mr. Greeley's first child was a son, who was named Arthur Young, but for some unaccountable reason was always called "Pickey" up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1849, when the bright little lad was only 5 years old. Mrs. Smith, who died at about 1½ o'clock Tuesday morning, left three children, the youngest, a girl, being only four weeks old. Her first child was a son, who is the only male decendant of Horace Greeley. In honor of his distinguished grandparent he has been named Horace Greeley, with the Smith left out.

Ida Greeley was born at her father's city residence in East Nineteenth street about thirty years ago. When she was three years old her father bought his farm at Chappaqua, in Westchester County, where he used to enjoy frequent vacations from his labor in the city. She was sent to the Convent of the Sacred Heart to be educated. She became converted to the Catholic religion, to which she ever afterward clung. Ida's younger sister, Gabrielle, was educated at the Protestant Sisterhood of St. Mary's, and she, too, till this day is a most devout church woman. During the ten years that preceded her death the wife of Horace Greely was an invalid, and Ida distinguished herself by the untiring care and attention which she devoted to her mother.

She grew up to be the mistress of the house, a position which, in 1872, when her father was a candidate for the Presidency, came to be a difficult one. The house at Chappaqua, during the fall of 1872, was constantly visited by all sorts of people, from the first public men of the country down to the most eccentric of cranks. But the young lady of the house had no trouble with any of them. She seemed to know instinctively how to entertain each new comer.

Col. Smith and his wife were intending to sail for Europe on May 1, which would be the seventh anniversary of their marriage. His wife became affected with a sore throat on Wednesday last, and on the Sunday following her physician discovered that she had diphtheria, Miss Gabrielle Greeley has been living with her sister three years, and was present when she died.

The Cashier Speculated in Grain.

WASHINGTON, Pa., April 11.—A bank defalcation has just occurred here. For two years Samuel Ruth, cashier of the savings bank, has been speculating in Chicago grain. Once he made $20,000, but this he lost, and with it about $60,000 belonging to the bank. His mode was to receive deposits, give certificates therefor, pocket the funds, and make no entry in the books. His father and other bondsmen will be able to make up his deficits, but it will take all some of them have. His father, who owns a fine farm, has confessed judgment in favor of the bank to the amount of $26,000. Depositors will get back all their money, and stockholders of the bank will lose but little. Ruth has not been arrested.

The bank has not suspended, but paid a number of depositors to day.

Freedmen.

NORWICH, Ct., April 12.—John P. Slater, a wealthy gentleman of this city, has signified his intention to create a fund of one million dollars to be known as the "John P. Slater fund," for the education of the freedman. The fund is to be vested in the hands of trustees who are to apply the income according to the instructions of the donor. A bill was introduced in the New York assembly incorporating the trustees of the fund. Among the trustees named are Rutherford B Hayes, Morrison B. Waite, William B. Dodge and Alfred H. Colquitt, of Georgia.

Transit of Venus.

LONDON, April 11.—A despatch to the *Times* from Paris says the French Government will despatch eight different expeditions to take observations of the transit of Venus on the 6th of December. Four expeditions will be stationed in the northern hemisphere and four in the southern hemisphere.

Fire.

STROUDSBURG, Pa., April 12.—Fire was discovered this morning in the dyeing room of the Stroudsburg woollen mills. The flames spread rapidly and the dye house, finishing room and engine house were soon burned to the ground. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $10,000.

Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The senate in executive session confirmed William E. Chandler as secretary of the navy by a vote of 28 to 16. The senate also confirmed Secretary Hunt as minister to Russia.

Accident.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 12.—Elmer Kreidler, a slate picker at the Hartford mines, in Ashley, this afternoon, was caught up by a pulley and his head was severed from his body.

Washington Waifs.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Mr. West, from the committe of territories, presented in the senate to-day a report containing his individual views in opposition to toe admission of Dakota as a state. In presenting it he said that his associate on the committee, Garland, concurred in it only in part and that he therefore spoke for himself alone.

A decision was rendered by the supreme court of the United States to-day in the case of E. A. Hitchcock, plaintiff in error vs. William C. Buchanan et al, which raises the question of liability of defendants in error as individuals for a draft which they signed as president and secretary of a corporation. The court holds that a bill of exchange headed, 'Office of the Belleville National Mill Company,' and concluding, 'Charge same to account of Belleville National Mill Company, A. B., President; C. D., Secretary,' is the bill of the company and not of the individual signers, and a suit thereon against the drawers as individuals cannot be sustained.

The answer of the postmaster general to a resolution of the house of representatives, adopted on March 29, inquiring why letters addressed to agents of the Louisiana state lottery company were not excluded from the mails, was referred without reading to the postroads committee and was made public to-day. General Howe recites the action of Judge Key, who ordered their exclusion originally on the 13th of November, 1879, and countermanded that order, so far as the Louisiana company was concerned, on the 27th of February, 1880. General Howe says that the evidence of the governor and all the state officials of Louisiana is that the lottery is a legally established institution and as such is entitled to mail service.

Among the bills introduced in the house to-day was one by Mr. De Motte for the relief of soldiers of the war of the rebellion who were confined in rebel prisons. It provides that such soldiers shall be pensioned at the rate of eight dollars per month in cases where the term of imprisonment shall have been ninety days and less than one year, one dollar per month additional for each full month of such imprisonment in excess of one year, and two dollars per day for each and every day's confinement in said confederate military prisons, and that said pensions shall be paid in the same manner as other pensions are paid.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11.—To-day the house committee on banking and currency authorized Representative Dingley to report adversely on the bill introduced in the house by Mr. Marsh, of Illinois, authorizing the taxation by states of greenbacks so long as they are redeemable coin.

The senate to day confirmed the following nominations: Sterling P. Rounds public printer, and Malyn L. Clark, postmaster at Mansfield, Pa.

Mr. Pillsbury, of Minneapolis, was heard by the house committee on ways and means on the subject of exporting flour. He urged the passage of a bill which would entitle manufacturers of flour to an export rebate similar to that allowed sugar refiners. Members of the committee say it is quite probable that such a measure will be agreed upon.

It is understood that the case of Fitz John Porter was practically disposed of at a meeting of the cabinet this afternoon, and that it will be made the subject of a special communication to congress at an early day.

The nominations of William E Chandler to be secretary of the navy and Secretary Hunt to be minister to Russia were reported from the naval and foreign relations committees to-day and placed upon the calendar, with their recommendation for confirmation, and will probably be called up for action to-morrow.

The following has been furnished for publication:

'To the Agent of the Associated Press: Mrs. Frances M. Scoville, according to the newspaper report, has impudently filed a petition in Chicago for conservator of my estate. The absurdity of her pretension is apparent from the fact that I don't live in Illinois, and have not for nearly three years. Besides, I'm not a lunatic. This was officially decided on my trial. I have lived in Washington for over a year, and this is my legal residence. The court had better dismiss the petition peremptorily. The Scovilles are a nuisance, and I want nothing to do with them. CHARLES GUITEAU."

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The final arrangements for the convention of the national land league were completed to-night.

The convention will be called to order at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

A Lunatic at Large.

OLYPHANT, Pa., April 9.—Pat Reilly, of this place, who was sent to the Danville State Hospital for the insane last year because of his murderous attempt on the life of Father O'Rourke, broke away from that place a few days ago and has caused much excitement by his unexpected appearance here. Three officers from Scranton have been here to-day and tried to arrest him, but he drew a knife and desperately defended himself, after which he fled to the woods. He is still at large.

National Bank.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The First National Bank of Bangor, Pa., with a capital of $60,000, has been authorized to commence business.

Cheng Tsao Ju and his Suite.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Cheng Tsao Ju, the Chinese Minister, arrived in this city last evening from Washington. He was accompanied by his Secretaries, Chin Chi Yeung and Tsai Kwok Ching; two attaches, Tsai Kwan and Lu Yau Cheung, and two servants. They are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The Minister cannot speak English, but Chin Chi Yeung, who is the interpreter for the party, speaks it with the fluency of an educated native. He was dressed in his native costume when he greeted a reporter last evening with a hearty hand shake and a smile.

'We have no definite plans as to what we shall do while in the city,' he said, without the slightest foreign accent. 'We shall remain here until the 15th, when we will start for England on the Germanic. We shall go from England to France, and thence to Spain, where we will present our credentials. On our way back to England we shall visit Germany. If there is a stable government in Peru when we arrive we shall present our credentials there also. Cheng Tsao Ju is Minister to three countries, America, Spain, and Peru. We shall return to America in about four months.

'American cities are the first we have ever seen outside the Chinese empire. We have visited only three important cities—San Francisco, Washington, and New York—since we have been here. San Francisco is something like Hong Kong.' The Minister greatly admired the pavements, buildings and society of Washington. 'The conduct of the little darkies of Washington provoked me very much. They used to follow us and shout, 'Chinaman eat rats,' and ridicule our queues.

'The Minister does not like the streets of New York. This is the first time we have been here. While we were riding up Broadway to the hotel he said: 'This is a wonderful and commercial city. It is better than San Francisco.' We came from Washington unattended. We shall visit Governor's Island on Thursday. To morrow we will receive our countrymen in this city. To-night I have had three visitors, all of whom were reporters. We are very much pleased with the cordiality with which we have been received in America.

Murder and Threats of Lynching in the Barbarous States.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 11.—A letter from Perryville, Perry county, announces the assassination, on Friday evening last, eight miles from that town, of J. M. Butler, a school teacher, who came from Indiana three years ago. It was reported in the neighborhood that Butler intended marrying Mrs. Brazil, a widow. On Friday evening, while on the porch of her house, he saw a man toss a note over the fence. Butler called to the man, who at once discharged both barrels of a shotgun at the victim, who died in a few moments. The note, picked up afterward, read as follows:

"We warn you in plain words to leave. Billy Brazil worked hard for what he had, and we can't stand to see it squandered by you. If that is not enough, we will make it all right with you. "J. N. GOODSHOT."

The officers have a clue to the murderer, and believe the guilty person will soon be arrested.

PETERSBURG, Va., April 11.—Mary Booth, colored, aged 14 years, arrested for the murder of Mrs. R. C. Gray and Travis Jones, in Surrey county, by poisoning them with arsenic in coffee, has confessed her guilt, implicating Martha Jones and others. Threats have been made of lynching her.

Parnell Released.

DUBLIN, April 10.—Mr. Parnell was released at six o'clock this morning, and took the train for Kingston at 6.30, on his way to England. The release is on parole for a week in order to enable Parnell to visit a sister in Paris, whose child has just died.

Mr. Parnell, desiring faithfully to observe his parole, alighted at Willesden Junction, just outside of London, in order to avoid a demonstration. He was met by Mr. Justin McCarthy.

CORK, April 10.—Bands are playing, houses are illuminated and crowds are parading the streets this evening in honor of the release of Mr. Parnell. In the country districts the hillsides are ablaze with bonfires. The delight of the people is explained by the fact that it is not generally known that Mr. Parnell was released on parole.

Rioting in Dublin.

DUBLIN, April 11.—An American suspect named White has been unconditionally released from the Naas Jail. During the illuminations at Coscommon last night in honor of the release of Mr. Parnell the windows of a house not illuminated were smashed. The house of Major Waring was attacked and the windows broken. Serious rioting ensued and the military were called to assist the police. Three of the rioters were seriously injured.

Teller's Successor.

DENVER, Col., April 11.—George W Chilcott, of Pueblo, was to-day appointed United States senator to succeed Teller.

Mrs. Ida Greeley Smith Dead.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Mrs. Ida Greeley Smith, eldest daughter of the late Horace Greeley, died to-day from diphtheria.

Had an almost invisible skin disease, itching intolerable. Peruna cured it. H. AMBIL, Pittsburg.

The Child on the Doorstep

"Did she leave any children?"

"Yes, this bit of a child."

"And who will take her?"

"I don't know. We are all very poor around here, sir, but must find her a place somewhere. God help the little girl, for she's all alone now.'

The sexton had called at the old tenement house on Lafayette street east, to take a body to the pauper field—the body of one whose life had been worn out in the treadmill of hunger and despair. Nobody knew that the mother was dead—hardly suspected that she was ill, until the child appeared at the neighbor's door and said:

"Would you be afraid to come over to my house, for ma is dead and I am keeping awful still, and I'm afraid to talk to her when she won't answer.'

The mother had been dead four hours. Long enough before day came the flame of life had burned low and died out, and that child hardly seven years old, had been with the corpse through the long hours, kissing the face and calling for life to return. When they told her she was alone in the great world, she looked out of the window on the black November day and answered:

"I can make three kinds of dresses for doll babies, build fires and carry in wood, and I'll work ever so hard if somebody will let me live with them.'

There was no funeral. There was no need of a sermon there. The lines of sorrow around the dead woman's mouth counted for more in heaven than any eulogy man can deliver. There was no crape. In place of it three or four honest hearted women let their tears drop on the white face and whispered:

"Poor mother—poor child.'

The child's big blue eyes were full of tears, but there was hardly a tremor in her voice, as she nestled her warm cheek against the lips still forever, and said:

'Good by, my—you'll come down from heaven every night at dark, won't you, and you'll take me up just as soon as you can, won't you?'

The landlady locked up the house, and the child went home with one of the women. When night came she stole out of the house and away from those who sought to comfort her, and going back to the old house, she sat down on the doorstep, having no company but the darkness. An officer passed that way, and leaning over the gate, he peered through the darkness at something on the step and called out:

'Is anybody there?'

'Nobody but a little girl,' came the answer.

'Who is it?'

'It's a little girl whose ma was buried to day'

He opened the gate and went closer, and as he made out the little bare head and innocent face, he said:

'Why, child, aren't you afraid?'

'I was afraid a little while ago,' she said, 'but just as soon as I asked ma not to let anybody hurt me I got right over it. Would anyone dare hurt a little girl whose ma is dead? They could be tooken up, couldn't they?

He offered to go with her to the house where she was to have a home for a few days, and taking his hand with the utmost confidence, she walked beside him, and said:

'I ain't going to cry much till I go to bed, where the folks can't see me.'

'I hope every one will be good to you,' he remarked, as he put his hand over her curly head.

'If they don't they'll never go to heaven, will they?'

'No.'

There was a long pause and then she said:

'But I guess they will be. I can make a doll out of a clothes pin and a piece of calico, and I guess somebody will be glad to have me live with 'em. If you see me over on the step some other night you needn't be a bit afraid, for I ain't big enough to hurt anybody, even if I didn't want to cry all the time?"—*Detroit Free Press.*

M. PROUDHOME instructs his grandchild: 'Grandpapa, the sun is brighter in summer than in winter, is it not?' 'Yes, and it's warmer and enjoys better health.' 'Why does it enjoy better health?' 'Because it gets up earlier.'

WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER CURE

Disease is an effect, not a cause. Its origin is within; its manifestations are without. Hence, to cure the disease the **Cause** must be removed, and in no other way can a cure be effected. WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE is established on just principles. It realizes that

95 Per Cent.

of all diseases arise from deranged kidneys and liver, and it strikes at once at the root of the difficulty. The elements of which it is composed act directly upon these great organs, both as a *food* and *restorer*, and by placing them in a healthy condition, drive disease and pain from the system.

For the innumerable troubles caused by unhealthy Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs; for the distressing Disorders of Women; for Malaria, and for physical derangements generally, this great remedy has no equal. Beware of imposters, imitations and concoctions said to be just as good.

For Diabetes, ask for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE. For sale by all dealers.

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Resolvent

Operates with Energy upon the Kidneys, Liver, Bowels, and Pores of the Skin,

Neutralizing, Absorbing, and Expelling Scrofulous, Cancerous, and Canker

HUMORS

The cause of most human ills, and curing when physicians, hospitals, and all other methods and remedies fail, Scrofula or King's Evil, Glandular Swellings, Ulcers, Old Sores, Milk Leg, Mercurial Affections, Erysipelas Tumors, Abscesses, Carbuncles, Boils, Blood Poisons, Bright's Disease, Wasting of the Kidneys and Liver, Rheumatism, Constipation, Piles, Dyspepsia, and all Itching and Scaly

ERUPTIONS

Of the Skin and Scalp,—such as Salt Rheum Psoriasis, Tetter, Ringworm, Barbers' Itch, Scald Head, Itching Piles, and other Disfiguring and Torturing Humors, from a pimple to a scrofulitic ulcer, when assisted by CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures.

CUTICURA

A sweet, unchangeable Medicinal Jelly, clears off all external evidence of Blood Humors, eats away Dead Skin and Flesh, instantly allays itchings and Irritations, Softens, Soothes and Heals. Worth its weight in gold for all Itching diseases.

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An Exquisite Toilet, Bath and Nursery Sanative. Fragrant with delicious flower odors and healing balsam. Contains in a modified form all the virtues of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and is indispensible in the treatment of Skin and Scalp Diseases, and for restoring, preserving and beautifying the complexion and skin. The only medicinal Baby Soap.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are the only real curatives for diseases of the skin and scalp.

Price, Cuticura Resolvent, $1.00 per bottle; Cuticura, 50c. per box; large boxes, $1.00; Cuticura Medicinal Toilet Soap, 25c.; Cuticura Medicinal Shaving Soap, 12c. Sold everywhere.

Principal Depot, Weeks & Potter, Boston.

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One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and Sanford's Inhaler, all in one package, of all druggists, for $1. Ask for Sanford's Radical Cure.

WEEKS & POTTER, Boston.

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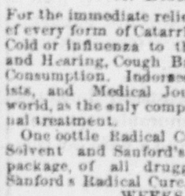

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A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

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Dr. J. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, has just published a book on "DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND HOW THEY CAN BE CURED," which is offered FREE, postpaid, to all applicants. It contains *valuable information* for all who suppose themselves afflicted with, or liable to, any diseases of the throat or lungs. Address DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, 600 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. P. O. Box 2833. 14-4t

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Florist and Seedsman,
14-8-3m WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of James L. Loder, late of Howard township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Centre County, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to decedent are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims against deceased are desired to present the same, duly authenticated, for settlement to.

GEORGE R. LODER, Administrator.
P. O. Address, Howard, Pa. 14-6t

Wanted, Salesmen.

To canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock, Unequalled facilities. No experience required. Salary and expenses paid. 500 Acres of Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Shrubs, Roses etc.

14-15-4t W. & T. SMITH, Geneva, N. Y.

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THE GREAT

Swedish Dyspepsia Remedy!

The chief ingredient and life-giving element of this great remedy is an herb commonly known as bittermint, although but very rarely found in this country, excepting in the extreme North-west. It is gathered in profuse abundance by the Laplanders in the black and snow-clad mountains of Norway and Sweden, and has, in connection with other ingredients, been used among themselves exclusively for years as one of the greatest remedies for Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Complaint that has ever been known.

In placing this preparation before the American public we candidly believe that we have filled a long felt want, by giving a medicine that will not only temporarily relieve, but will positively cure Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Complaint, and all other various effects, such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, pains in the side and back, Palpitation of the Heart, Costiveness, Indigestion, Yellow Skin, Swimming of the Head, Fullness at Pit of Stomach, Low Spirits, &c. Three doses will relieve the worst case.

Ask your druggist for a bottle and be convinced. Price, 75 cents. 8-13t

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ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS

—The better class of citizens here, as elsewhere, approve of President Arthur's veto of the Chinese bill.

—Our merchants have put in their spring goods and will be ready for business if the season ever opens.

—It is nearly five weeks since a brisk runaway occurred in Bellefonte. The people are getting tired of 'em.

—Work will shortly be resumed on Mr. Sturdevant's new residence, now in process of erection on Linn street.

—An exchange says, "One swallow does not make a summer." Yes, we know; we have heard that lap story before.

—The "Union Spy" is to be brought out again in Lock Haven. Evidently the Lock Havenites are in love with that drama.

—Parties who were rash enough to shed their flannels last week have crowded into them again and ordered a new ulster.

—It is said that a coldness exists between John Wagner and Preacher Garner. This probably accounts for the cold wave that struck us Sunday.

—There will, no doubt, be some difficulty experienced in breaking up corner lounging, but Mayor Powers is determined to do it. He means business.

—A Lancaster preacher denounces and refuses to officiate at Sunday funerals. Some preachers are mighty particular—too much so to be in the profession.

—President Arthur will not trail for trout in Spring Creek this spring. In spite of all that we can do, he says he's bound to go to Long Island. Well, let him go; we'll get Blaine up here.

—The sound of the scissors grinder's gong was heard on the streets last week. This, with the hand-organ man's visit and the arrival of a circus bill car is enough excitement for one week.

—Delightful weather we are having just now—hot as a furnace one day and a snow storm the next. Good weather for the undertakers, however. That's about all we can say in its favor.

—The state fair will again be held at Pittsburg this year. Premiums to the amount of $25,000 will be offered for live stock. Some of our Centre county stock farmers certainly ought to "rope in" a part of that cash.

—Philipsburg is to have open-air concerts during the summer. Bellefonters will not enjoy that luxury, however, as those of our citizens who have the means had much rather send off ont of town for their music than help maintain a home organization.

—We have often heard it remarked that a summer hotel would look well on Halfmoon hill. No doubt about it, but would it pay well? Unless some one can figure out a sure profit from the enterprise the shanty will probably not be built this season.

—"John of Lancaster" has returned from his travels in search of sunny lands and is now at Washington. Of the many southern points visited Mr. Maginness votes Jacksonville, Florida, the balmiest and most invigorating, and Havana, Cuba, the hottest and most disagreeable.

—In the celebrated equity case about which there has been so much talk, we copy from the Philadelphia papers the exact decision of the Supreme Court, which is as follows: "Milliken's Appeal, Common Pleas of Centre Co. Decree reversed and injunction dissolved at the cost of the appellee," the appellee being the plaintiff in the court below.

—The A. M. E. church held their quarterly conference in their meeting house commencing Sunday morning and closing yesterday afternoon. Presiding Elder Brown of Williamsport conducted the services, assisted by Rev. J. Palmer, of Bellefonte, and they were of an interesting character. A large number of people were in attendance.—*Lock Haven Journal*, 11th.

—The way some of the bloods in this town are getting their work in is a credit to themselves and a great help in increasing our population for the next census. Now Charles F. Cook steps to the front with a bouncing boy, and Charley is proud of it, too, and thinks it is a good job. We hope the little fellow will prove an honor and credit to him all his life.

—Mr. P. H. Bush, of Union township, called upon us and subscribed for a paper to be sent to a friend in Missouri. Mr. Bush says there are several of his friends and neighbors who went to that State, all Democrats, but the intolerance of the Southerners has driven them all into the Republican ranks. What a pity it is that more of our Democrats do not go to those barbarous states and see how it is for themselves. Mr. Bush is a live Republican, an earnest worker and a good fellow.

Independent Republicanism.

Our fellow townsman, James Milliken, has written a letter to I. D. McKee, one of the local leaders of the Independent Republican movement, in answer to one received from McKee by him, which will no doubt reflect the sentiment of many Republicans who have not and do not consider themselves bound to the "Cameron machine," so called. Mr. Milliken, while a true Republican, has always been an independent thinker:

BELLEFONTE, Pa., April 10, 1882.—I. D. McKee, Esq., Chairman State Committee Citizens' Republican Association, Philadelphia. Dear Sir: Your favor of the 5th inst. did not reach me promptly, owing to my absence from home.

You frankly ask me as to the probabilities of my taking part with your political association in the next campaign in our State, and as to "my views upon the probable issues to be raised this fall against any nomination that may be made by Cameron & Co."

So far as we are true Republicans, I think it would be a serious mistake to make up our minds to oppose candidates or nominees for office simply because Mr. Cameron should happen to favor good men.

Take, for example, the popular indications pointing to the nomination of General James A. Beaver for Governor—a gentleman of eminent fitness and justly deserving of all the honors that the people of this commonwealth can ever bestow—do you for a moment think that we should forget our duty to party and to the country because it is given out that Mr. Cameron, with thousands of others, also favors his nomination?

And in this connection, from my personal knowledge of General Beaver you may accept my assurances that when he becomes Governor of Pennsylvania he will represent the entire Republican party and no faction of it.

Not in twenty years has any candidate for the office of Governor of our State been so clearly indicated by the people as that of General Beaver at the present time. I doubt if any organization within the party could, or would dare, defeat his nomination, and this simply because the people who compose the Republican party are moving in his behalf. And would you, therefore, deem it wise that we should oppose him?

Take the list of eminent and honorable names suggested for the Supreme bench, shall it be a political crime against their names that Mr. Cameron also makes choice of one or other of those? This would not be political reform, but political madness rather.

When we have, as citizens, done all in our power faithfully and well to name the best men for office, and voted for them, we have, as I think, discharged our full political duty. Do what we may, evil practices will spring up, and when, from time to time, these become unbearable, the people will arise in their might and their integrity and overthrow them.

Politics has become a high art and the professionals in it shrewd and wary, and to counteract mischievous work we must learn their skill and with it overthrow those who do evil. To make our work efficient we must remain in the party to help purify and elevate it, and not by decrying attempt to destroy. Our work must not be spasmodic, but with constant vigilance working together for good.

The grandeur of the achievements of our party in the past, its record upon the history of our country, my duty and my honor impel me to work bravely on within the ranks, hoping for the best, and I trust you, too, and your organization may be found there also with me.

I am, very truly, JAMES MILLIKEN.

Who are Taxable as Venders.

Auditor-General Lehman has sent the following notices to mercantile appraisers:

Butchers—Butchers who sell meat in markets are taxable.

Second—Butchers are taxable as peddlers when they vend meat in wagons.

Third—Drovers who buy and sell are taxable as merchandise brokers.

Fourth—Persons vending bottled liquors by means of wagons are taxable as peddlers.

Sixth—With reference to bottlers' licenses I have to say, that a bottler is not taxable if he simply bottles cider, sherry, porter or beer and sells the same in the original package as bottled in his establishment. If such liquors are opened and sold in his establishment he must then pay a license of $50, per act of 1875. If a bottler sells beer, &c., by the keg or barrel, as is frequently the case, he is then to be rated as assessed also as a wholesale liquor dealer. A bottler may use a wagon to deliver goods that he bottles and sells on his own premises as above, but when the wagon is used for the purpose of going from place to place to sell them, he becomes a peddler and should pay that tax in addition to other taxes as noted above.

—The Dmocrats hereabout are having their annual jubilee over favorable returns from local spring elections. This is all the comfort they have, for next fall things will all go the other way. Well, we cannot begrudge them all the comfort they gain from these annual rejoicings, although we wonder they are so buoyant, when their reason must tell them that defeat will come at last. But, then, we must remember the old proverb, "Drowning men catch at straws."

Sales.

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS FOR TAXES FOR 1880 AND 1881, AND PREVIOUS YEARS.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an Act of Assembly, passed to the 12th day of June, A. D. 1815, entitled "An Act to amend an Act, directing the mode of selling unseated lands in Centre county," and the several supplements thereto, there will be exposed at public sale or outcry, the following tracts of unseated lands in said county for the taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Monday, June 12th, A. D., 1882, at one o'clock p. m.

ACRES.	PER.	WARRANTEE NAMES.	TAXES.
		BENNER TOWNSHIP.	
2		John Davis	$ 1 23
50		J D Harris	2 05
50		J J Lingle	2 05
100		Wm Humes (owner)	4 10
50		Charles Shuey (owner)	2 05
		BOGGS TOWNSHIP.	
397	145	D Carscadden	35 73
305	112	John Cochran	27 45
12	63	Roland Curtin	1 08
143		Ann Deal	12 87
433	163	Wm Gray	38 97
431	137	Martha Godfrey	38 78
433	163	Jonathan Harvey	19 49
433	163	Joseph Higby	39 17
418	40	Wm Hood	37 62
431	40	Moses Hood	19 58
150		Sarah Lane	13 50
433	163	David Lewis	39 17
181		J M Lucas & J P Packer	16 28
300		Frank McCoy	27 00
¾ of 196		Packer & Lucas	9 85
		BURNSIDE TOWNSHIP.	
415		James Black	6 25
433	163	Robt Brady	6 53
433	163	Wm P Brady	13 25
433	163	John Brady	6 53
433	163	Wm Cook	13 25
433	163	John Cowden	13 25
433	163	Wm Dewart	6 53
433	163	John Dewart	6 53
433	163	Henry Donnelly	6 53
433	163	Sam'l M Fox	13 00
433	163	Robert Gray	6 53
433	163	Wm Gray	6 53
433	163	Thomas Grant	13 25
433	163	Alexander Greaves	13 00
433	163	Chas Goben	6 53
433	163	Thomas Hamilton	13 00
433	1 3	George Harrison	64 97
433	163	John Housel	13 25
433	153	Pierson Hunt	64 97
433	163	Alexander Hunter	26 42
430	163	John Kidd	6 53
415		Nathaniel Levy	12 44
433	163	John Lyon	13 25
433	153	Blair McLanahan	64 97
433	153	Geo McLanahan	64 97
433	153	Polly McLanahan	64 97
433	153	Ann McLanahan	64 97
433	153	Geo Mead	64 97
200		Wm Miller	6 00
433	163	Joseph Morris	13 00
433	153	John Nicholson	64 97
216	83	Jeremiah Parker	6 44
433	153	Andrew Petit	64 97
433	163	Henry Shaffer	13 25
433	163	Sam'l Scott	13 00
415		John Shym	12 47
415		Sarah M Talman	12 47
433	153	Tench Francis	64 97
433	163	James Towers	6 53
415		Joseph J Wallace	5 65
433	163	Joseph Wallace	13 00
415		John Wetzel	12 30
415		Jacob Weidner	50 63
433	163	Bird Wilson	13 00
433	163	Sam'l Young	26 42
433	163	Benjamin Young	13 00
		CURTIN TOWNSHIP.	
434		Robert Ainesley	20 83
415		Charles Allen	7 29
376		Sam'l Baird	9 61
185		Wm P Brady	17 75
337		Lindley Coats	8 04
150		Paul Custer	3 41
90		John Curtin	4 32
71	131	Roland Curtin	16 11
434	163	Abjah Davis	41 55
¾ of 311		Peter Dehaven	11 37
106		Joseph Devling	5 07
434		Joseph Devling	20 85
135		Henry Donald	25 92
¾ of 311		Cadwalader Evans	11 37
415		Wm Elliott	19 93
415		Esther Eddy	59 33
415		Robert Gray	9 97
415		Wm Gray	9 97
415		Wm Gilbert	39 84
360		Martha Godfrey	86 40
300	142	John W Godfrey	28 80
120		Peter Hahn	2 88
415		Susan Hahn	9 97
433	120	Chas Hall	5 91
60		Ed Hallowell	8 64
433		Joseph Higby or Bigby	41 55
142		Thomas Humphrey	3 39
203		James Irwin	14 61
380¾		Joseph Kelso	36 48
403¼		Rebecca Kelso	38 67
400		Joseph Kelso	19 20
200		Mary Lane	14 41
150		Sarah Lane	43 20
207½		Caleb Lawns	14 86
207½		Isaac Longstreth	14 86
207½		Caleb Lawns	14 86
207½		Isaac Longstreth	14 86
70		John S Mason	6 72
415		John McClauley	14 49
200		Philip Meyers	28 80
100		Simon Meyers	14 40
420	48	Michael Meyers	60 48
420	48	Valentine Meyers	60 48
196		James Miller	14 13
400		Wm P Mitchell	19 20
434		Wm P Mitchell	29 75
220		Wm P Mitchell	10 56
290		John P Mitchell	13 92
313	112	Ellis L Orvis	15 02
434		J W Packer	20 83
42		J W Packer	2 03
15		J W Packer	37
325		J W Packer	15 63
100		Wm M Packer	5 28
53		Clue Quigley	1 44
110		Peter Smith	12 00
433	153	Sam'l Scott	41 55
433	163	Mary Tallman	20 85
200		Richard Tunis	4 80
200		Richard Tunis	3 84
217		Fishburn Wharton	10 43
217		Fishburn Wharton	10 43
160		Jonathan Willis	3 88
415		Casper Wister	86 40
433	163	James White	31 18
461		Wm Yardley	11 04
		FERGUSON TOWNSHIP.	
150		A Barton Sleat (owner)	11 25
		GREGG TOWNSHIP.	
130		Robert Askin	4 81
40		James Barber	1 48
2-5 of 40		Henry Haines	27
2-5 of 40		Henry Haines	14
2-5 of 40		Henry Haines	14
2-5 of 40		Henry Haines	14
400		Wm Logan	14 80
130		John Mercer	3 80
400		John Painter	14 80
400		Wm Taggert	14 80
400		Davis Taggert	14 80
		HAINES TOWNSHIP.	
400		Thomas Barr	6 50
406	60	Margaret Barr	6 60
313		John Barron	2 25
87		John Barron	82
400		James Barr	6 50
406	60	Mary Barr	6 60
400	60	Ebenezer Branham	3 25
246		Henry Beck	2 33
400	60	John Bell	3 25
154		Henry Beck	2 87
344	16	John Bolinder	5 60
338	60	Henry Bolinder	5 82
60	60	Frederick Bolinder	5 50
313	60	Adam Bolinder	5 12
400	60	John Boyle	3 75
400	60	Thomas Carstance	3 25
406		John Craig	3 28
400	60	John Darr, Jr	3 25
408	78	John Darr	3 30
408	70	Leonard Darr	3 30
382	163	Peter Epler	12 45
438		Andrew Epler	14 23
181		Jacob Fees	1 47
400		Bernard Gratz	3 25
250		H Gillman & S Snyder	18 75
262	140	H Gillman & S Snyder	26 90
435		Chas Hall	21 22
437	108	John Hartman	6 84
439	103	Robert Irwin	7 00
400	126	Margaret Irwin	6 50
400		Margaret Jenks	6 50
400		Mary Jenks	6 50
418	99	George Creamer	26 92
106		Lowery	82
228	160	Wm Mosby	1 87
200		Wm Parker	1 63
200		Wm Parker	1 63
480	60	Wm Phillips	3 25
40		James Rand	6 50
400		James Row	6 50
440	70	Charlotte Rustin	3 58
428	80	Thomas Rustin	6 75

Sales.

ACRES.	PER.	WARRANTEE NAMES.	TAXES.
300	60	Albraight Swineford	4 88
170		Stover & Wolf	2 82
400		Simon Snyder	3 25
55		Wm Tidd	75
400	60	John Tidd	3 25
312		Wm Tidd	2 62
150		D Hensel (owner)	1 22
125		D Hensel (owner)	1 03
		HALF MOON TOWNSHIP.	
48		Dan'l Beck	2 96
40	10	Peggy Shearer	2 80
44	11	Thos Hayskill (owner)	5 96
		HARRIS TOWNSHIP.	
96		J C Fisher	3 54
400		James Forbes	3 60
400		Wm Harrison	3 60
150		John Irwin	1 34
400		James Reed	3 60
100		Sam'l Young	90
		HOWARD TOWNSHIP.	
107	104	Sam'l Brown	8 36
40		Paul Custin	12 15
200		Sam'l Custin	24 30
208		John W Godfrey	26 38
50		A D Harris	2 02
		HUSTON TOWNSHIP.	
433	163	James Baxter	3 26
433	163	John Price	3 29
433	163	John Rollington	3 26
433	163	John Wheeland	3 26
		LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.	
406	120	Ebenezer Benham	16 70
305	120	John Dunwoody	12 51
166		Robert & James Hays	21 79
175		Wm Hays	4 60
175		Geo D Hess	10 75
309	03	Robert Irwin	25 33
398	80	Robert Irwin	16 31
310		Jeremiah Jackson	25 42
150		Peter Lytle	6 15
175		James A Quigley	10 75
406	120	Steven Stevenson	24 99
		MARION TOWNSHIP.	
50		Wm Allison	4 30
42	66	John Carman	2 70
420		Robert Irwin	55 34
413¼		Jeremiah Jackson	53 28
17		Thomas Lewis	5 56
35		J M McKinney	3 79
70		Christ Rohrer	22 59
50		W A Thomas	16 14
50		Jacob Deitz (owner)	4 34
50		Wm Tilghman (owner)	16 14
50		C M Bower (owner)	16 14
19		I S Frain (owner)	6 42
28		John Zeigler (owner)	9 03
60		Simon Yarger	5 14
60		Simon Yarger	5 14
		MILES TOWNSHIP.	
430		Robert Brady	6 47
410		Hannah Brady	6 17
255		Jane Brady	3 86
240		John Brady	3 00
440		Wm P Brady	6 60
290		Wm P Brady	4 33
286		James Black	4 29
75		Wm Barton	56
424		Geo Calhoon	6 38
365		John Cowden	5 49
50		John Cowden	77
150		Wm Cooper	2 27
427		Wm Dewart	6 41
125		John Dorsey	1 89
320		Joseph Fearon	4 80
130	23	Simon Gratz	1 97
200		Robert Gray	1 50
429		Robert Gray	6 63
476		Thomas Grant	7 12
440		James Hepburn	6 60
150		John Housel	1 12
405		Peter Housel	6 19
450		Alexander Hunter	6 90
430		Jeremiah Jackson	6 47
400		Richard Lake	6 00
300		Aaron Levy	2 50
402	134	Wm Miles	6 06
425		Sam'l Norton	6 59
300		Wm Parker	4 50
324		Richard Parker	5 04
324		Jeremiah Parker	4 84
419		John Reese	6 28
125		Wm Steedman	1 87
200		Thomas Smith	3 00
100		Abraham Scott	1 50
50		Sam'l Scott	77
150		Abraham Scott	2 27
90		Sam'l Scott	1 37
130		Robert Taggart	1 77
125		Henry Toland	6 39
425		Wharton Moore	1 89
425		David Williams	6 39
		PATTON TOWNSHIP.	
100		Henry Gross	5 56
		PENN TOWNSHIP.	
309	150	Adam Bolinder	2 98
383		Wm Cook	11 19
		POTTER TOWNSHIP.	
400		Wm P Brady	4 31
288		Mary Bound	3 02
81	111	Alexander Cameron	80
138	134	Geo Foust	1 50
196		H B Fulmer	2 00
400		Edward Garigus	3 02
400		Wm Garigus	3 02
400		Wm Harrison	7 02
45		Jacob Kuhteborder	51
100		Shires & Fullmer	3 30
327		S & A Scott	3 02
		SPRING TOWNSHIP.	
216	44	Wm McClure	20 38
186	115	John Purdon	5 84
300		Catharine Robison	9 45
300		Rebecca Robison	9 45
150		Richard Robison	3 66
80		Jasper Brooks (owner)	6 30
100		J Gordon (owner)	3 15
		SNOW SHOE TOWNSHIP.	
433		Andrew Bayard	129 80
433	153	Wm Bingham	51 96
433	153	Felix Brant	51 96
433	153	George Campbell	51 96
412	44	David Carscadden	49 41
413	44	David Carscadden	49 49
287	80	David Carscadden	34 44
433	153	Paul Cox	51 96
433	153	Thomas Cuthbert	51 96
433	153	D H Cunningham	103 93
60		George Clymer	7 20
433	153	Sharp Delaney	51 95
300		Joseph Devling	18 00
218		Sam'l Dobson	13 05
433		George Eddy	26 04
200		Thomas Fitzsimmons	24 00
60		Robt Gray	7 20
383		James T Hale	45 95
50		James T Hale	2 42
433	153	Thomas Hawthorn	51 95
433	153	James Hawthorn	51 95
433	153	Wm Lewis	51 95
433	152	Wm Lewis (lawyer)	51 95
433		Sam'l Linn	51 95
353		John Ligget	42 35
400		J Z Long	24 00
200		J Z Long	24 00
433	153	Jasper Maylan	51 95
433	153	Edward Mayston	51 95
433		James McMannus	51 95
433	153	Blair McLanahan	51 95
433	153	Geo Mead	51 95
433	153	Wm McPherson	51 95
433	153	M T Milliken	51 95
400		N J Mitchell	48 00
409	73	N J Mitchell	49 07
433	120	Luke Misner	51 95
433		Benjamin R Morgan	26 04
433	153	Robert Morris	51 95
368	71	John M Nesbit	80 93
½ of ¾ of 433	153	J P Norris	17 27
433	153	Wm Parker	26 04
433		Geo Parker	51 95
216		Jeremiah Parker	12 92
360		John Pim	43 20
360	144	Hugh Pim	43 20
300		Job Reiley	45 00
300	144	John Reiley	43 20
433	153	Thos L Shippen	51 95
433	153	Edward Scott	51 95
433	153	Ben H Tallman	26 04
162		Joseph Tomkins	19 44
433	153	A S Valentine	51 95
433	153	Rebecca Wain	26 04
433	153	Moore Wharton	51 95
433	153	Elizabeth Wharton	26 04
433	163	Kearney Wharton	51 95
½ of 5-9 of 433	153	Mary Wharton	14 40
433	153	Francis West	51 95
433	153	Benjamin West	51 95
265		Francis West	15 91
433	153	Wm H West	26 04
433	153	John West	26 04
169		Francis West	10 15
433		Bird Wilson	51 95
		RUSH TOWNSHIP.	
164	16	James Allison	16 22
433	153	John Allison	83 26
328		James Allison	68 22
250		Andrew Allison	52 00
300		And Allison & Jno Lilly	62 40
327	10	Andrew Armstrong	5 64
40	10	Richard Atherton	6 24
433	153	Paul Black	67 60
400		John Black	62 40
433	163	David Beveridge	5 64

Sales.

ACRES.	PER.	WARRANTEE NAMES.	TAXES.
433	153	Peter Brutzman	112 58
433	163	John Boreland	67 60
433	163	Paul Bush	67 60
433	163	John Bush	67 60
400		James Bush	20 80
200		John Burg	10 40
40		Sam'l Chestnut	2 08
100		John Copenhaver	10 40
250		John Copenhaver	26 00
776		Copenhaver & Whitcome	80 70
433	153	John Cunningham	26 78
100		George Clymer	5 20
100		Geoge Campbell	5 20
300		Thomas Cuthbert	15 60
433	163	Sharp Delaney	5 64
150		Frederick Dorsh	39 00
433	153	Wm Dentler	22 52
433	153	Thomas Edwards	112 58
433	163	Dan'l Ehler	33 80
433	153	Dan'l Fitzgerald	33 80
433	153	John Funk	11 26
250		Thomas Fitzsimmons	13 00
217		Sabastian Graff	56 42
433	153	Andrew Graff	22 58
216	156	Thomas Grant	56 16
433	153	Thomas Grant	33 84
303	153	Wm Gray	76 78
433	163	James Glentworth	5 64
50		Elizabeth Groe	2 60
100		Robt Gray	5 20
433	153	John Gundaker	22 52
433	153	Michael Gundaker	22 52
433	153	Christian Hair	16 90
426	161	Christian Hair, Jr	16 64
433	153	David Hair	16 90
433	153	John Hambright	22 58
216	156	Thomas Hamilton	56 16
433	153	Hugh Hamilton	22 52
433	153	John Hand	16 90
403		John Harrison	26 78
150		Joseph Harrison	38 00
433	153	Hugh Hamilton	22 52
75		Joseph Harrison	3 90
112		Geo M Hartline	4 48
¼ of 433	163	Joseph Hopkins	56 29
433	153	John Huber	16 90
433	153	Robt Irwin	112 58
433	153	Robt Irwin	22 52
433	15	Owen Jordon	22 52
433	163	John Kelley	67 60
100		Robt King	20 80
2200		James T Laird	228 80
433	163	George Latimer	5 64
135	63	Wm G Latimer	1 77
15		Casper Lawrence	78
433	153	Christian Lenhore	67 60
313	106	John Lowden	12 22
433	153	Richard Lowden	33 80
433	153	John Lowden	33 84
433	153	Leslie Malone	11 28
433	163	Edward Maystown	5 64
200		Wm McPherson	2 60
433	153	John Miller	16 90
433	163	Jacob Miller	16 90
433	163	Martha McConnell	5 64
433	153	Geo Mead	22 52
433	153	B R Morgan	22 52
217		John Musser	56 42
217		George Musser (Smith)	56 42
407	137	Christian Musser	21 22
9		Ellen Nelson	2 82
323		Hugh Patton	8 40
433	153	Richard Peters	22 52
433	153	Henry Pinkerton	33 80
150	11	Hardman Phillips	39 00
177	84	Hardman Phillips	27 60
216	80	Robert Rainey	36 10
433	153	Thomas Reese	112 58
433	153	Christian Rohrer	16 90
405	47	Jacob Rush	63 18
433	153	Benjamin Rush	33 84
433	153	Casper Shafner	67 60
433	153	Andrew Shenk	16 90
433	153	Christian Shenk	16 90
433	153	Michael Schenk	16 90
247	16	Jacob Steke	9 64
433	153	Robert Spear	67 60
433	153	Mary Smith	11 28
167	07	Geo Slough	6 50
½ of ¾ of 433	153	John Stoner	56 29
219		Andrew Scott	8 53
200		Joseph Stroud	10 40
433	153	Paul Such	67 60
433	163	John Such	67 60
406		Barbara Snyder	63 34
433	153	Geo Slough	22 52
433	153	Geo Slough	22 52
6		John Nelson (owner)	1 56
433	163	Kearney Wharton	67 60
122	44	John Weidman	19 02
402	116	Jacob Weidman	62 70
312		Joseph Wells	48 66
50		John Wells	2 60
250		Paul Wells	13 00
108		John Wilson	5 62
75		Wm Wilson	15 60
433	153	Wm Wilson	112 58
313	106	John Witner	24 44
		TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.	
76		Geo Aushutes	7 61
100		Jacob Beck	25 00
400		Wm Bell	119 00
250		Clement Beckwith	75 00
132		Wm Bell	39 61
100		J C Bell	10 00
50		A M Elder	17 50
434		Hugh Hamilton	65 00
433	163	Elizabeth Hootman	65 00
433	163	Leslie Malone	65 00
434		W W Montgomery	32 55
434		John Montgomery	32 55
433	163	John McCommond	65 00
433	126	E J Pruner	108 26
332	13	Robt F Pruner	83 00
123		Ridgway, Budd & Co., Tract No. 1	18 46
180		Ridgway, Budd & Co., Tract No. 2	27 00
189		Ridgway, Budd & Co., Tract No. 18	47 25
141		Ridgway, Budd & Co., Tract No. 8	21 15
210		Ridgway, Budd & Co., Tract No. 12	62 10
100		John Sherlick	10 00
128		John W Thomas	6 39
438		John W Thomas	21 89
119		John W Thomas	28 81
100		John W Thomas	10 00
100		Geo Cowher (owner)	10 00
90		C Vanpool	31 50
100		Michael Weidner	25 00
100		Michael Weidner	25 00
60		Joseph Yoder	15 00
		UNION TOWNSHIP.	
398½		Ebenezer Brenhan	39 87
		WALKER TOWNSHIP.	
90		Robt Askey	2 04
337	154	Robert & John Baker	7 61
212		Sam'l Barkman	9 54
129	120	Ruth Brooks	2 94
280	129	Mary Currick	6 30
145	13	Margaret Daugherty	2 80
179	110	Elizabeth Daugherty	4 05
100	39	Joseph Evans	2 25
92	26	William Eckert	2 08
211	72	Peter Hahn	4 74
22	47	Ebenezer Hahn	49
65	40	Wm Hahn	1 47
219	39	Margaret James	4 93
215	155	Edward James	4 86
59	40	David Johnston	1 34
161		John Knox	7 24
327	160	Wm Madrell	7 37
90	94	John Mercer	2 04
327	100	David Mercer	7 34
344	36	Wm Miller	8 67
211	44	Capt Osman	4 74
86

Bellefonte Republican.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

Local Department.

—The Bellefonte Band has been revived.

—Business at the coffee house continues good.

—Forepaugh shows at Lock Haven on Friday, 28th inst.

—The Bellefonte Band is without a leader. It should have one.

—Three hundred houses are to be erected in Philipsburg this year.

—Mr. John Cook, of Allegheny street, lost a valuable horse by death Friday night.

—Shad are coming down in price, and thanks are going up from those who love them.

—The safe door in the Centre County Bank is embelished with a decidedly æsthetic design.

—The *Gazette and Bulletin* of Williamsport, forwarded $13 to "Betty and the baby" on Friday.

—The next State militia encampment will be held at Lewistown, to begin on the 19th of August.

—The garden ground is being upturned and the gentle earth worm seeks a deeper place of refuge.

—The May term of the United States District Court begins at Pittsburg on May 24th.

—Are any more entertainments promised the citizens of Bellefonte in the near future? If so, send them along.

—A large number of copies of the Williamsport *Breakfast Table* were brought to this place on Saturday evening.

—A man out West drank three quarts of whiskey as a cure for small pox. There were angels hovering around.

—The indications are that there will be an immense amount of traveling done by Bellefonters the coming summer.

—The Williamsport *Banner* gets off this hairy joke: "It will soon be warm enough for hotel butter to have its hair cut."

—Carpenters are about as scarce as eggs in Bellefonte. A Linn streeter hunted three hours yesterday for one without avail.

—Rev. J. Milton Peck, of Danville, preached two very acceptable sermons in the Episcopal church, this place, on Sunday.

—"We won't go home 'till morning; 'till daylight doth appear." How does it feel when the lines of the song are acted out?

—The brick building on High street occupied as a residence and office by Dr. Rhone is receiving a fresh application of paint.

—The general manager at the car works says it will not be long before one hundred cars are manufactured at that establishment daily.

—Col. McClure, of the Philadelphia *Times*, has his status at last determined. He is now styled the champion "artful dodger" in the "high art."

—Our local weather prophets say we are bound to have a big snow storm before the cold snap is over Well, if we must have it, let 'er come.

—Guiteau says: "I would rather go to glory in June than to Auburn for life." If glory means the gallows we sincerly hope he will be gratified.

—The Reformed congregation of this place had the pleasure of listening to a missionary sermon from Rev. Stahr, of Lock Haven on Sunday morning.

—It was the universal remark that there was more drunkenness in Bellefonte on Saturday night than for a long time previous. A few more coffee houses should be put in operation.

—The readings announced to be given by Miss Laura Keller at Snow Shoe, on Thursday night, have been postponed until a future date, for what reason we have not been informed.

—William F. Reber, Esq., of this place, is mourning the death of his father, Mr. Jacob Reber, who died on the 5th inst. at the residence of his son-in-law, John H. Beck, in Walker township.

—The Sabbath-school at Valentines' Ironworks is rapidly increasing in numbers and promises soon to take rank among the largest in this vicinity. The average attendance exceeds one hundred.

—The collection at the Mite Society meeting on Friday night amounted to $10.35. Considering the slim attendance, which included but four males, this is regarded by the ladies as a good round sum.

Letter from Missouri.

For the Republican.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 10, 1882.

When I left Boalsburg I promised a number of friends to furnish through the medium of the REPUBLICAN an account of this county. I have heretofore neglected to make good my promise mainly because I did not wish to give expression to premature and perhaps false impressions. Now, however, after three years' residence in Northwest Missouri and with the experience and knowledge acquired in that time, I feel confident that I shall write nothing but what may be fully realized by any one coming here to see for himself.

Northwest Missouri, known as the "Platte Purchase," which was annexed to the state in 1836, has at this time, perhaps, more attractions for those seeking new homes than almost any other portion of the West. The soil is rich, the climate is pleasant and healthful, water and timber are both abundant and conveniently distributed, and land is cheaper than in any other part of the West having the same advantages. Orchards and vineyards can be seen wherever you go. Fruit is usually abundant, but on account of the good markets both north and west of us, it generally commands good prices.

The people inhabiting the country are, in the main, well-to-do farmers who are industrious, enterprising, honest and hospitable.

The school system of the State is, I think, as good as that of Pennsylvania. All over this fine country you will see neat, substantial school houses, some of which have the latest and best styles of furniture and other appliances.

Last winter was very mild and of short duration. Spring set in early and quite warm. Cattle have been living on grass for the last four or five weeks.

St. Joseph, the County seat of Buchanan County, is pleasantly situated on the Missouri river, and has about forty thousand inhabitants. Among the best buildings are the Court House, City Hall and Opera House. On the ground occupied nineteen years ago, when I was here for the first time, by a camp of twelve hundred Indians, now stands one of St. Joseph's latest and best improvements, the Union Depot. Near by is the iron bridge across the river. Among the noted persons residing here are ex-Governors Hall and Woodson, and Dr. Stringfellow.

A week ago to-day the city was thrown into great excitement by the killing of Jesse James, the noted desperado and train robber. He was shot at his residence in the south part of the city in sight of the place I occupy. It appears that he and his family had been living here since last fall unknown to everybody except a few friends. He was killed by a mere boy, to secure the large reward offered by the Governor and by several railroad companies. His body was fully identified at the coroner's inquest by his mother, his wife, and others who had formerly been in his gang.

The city elected a Republican Mayor last week.

A strong, cold wind is now blowing from the east. I would not be surprised to see snow before to-morrow.

Respectfully, JOS. PETERS.

Accidents.

A few days ago a young lad named Pennington, residing near Fillmore, leaped from the roof of a barn to the ground below, sustaining severe internal injuries, which it is feared he will not survive. The reason of the desperate leap and the height of the barn have not been learned by us.

A horse owned by Mr. Matthew Garman, a tenant on Moses Thompson's farm near Fillmore, was so badly crippled on Thursday as to render it valueless. At the time of the accident a boy named Howard was plowing with a team of horses, of which the unfortunate animal was one, and in doing so approached too near some shafts which were sunk for the purpose of searching for ore. One of the horses fell a distance of twenty-six feet into the excavation, the earth and water covering it up to the neck. The neighbors assembled to assist in dragging the animal out, and it was rescued with the aid of a windlass after four hours' work. As Mr. Thompson is well known as a kind and considerate landlord, it is probable that he will replace the horse for Mr. Garman, who is hardly able to bear the loss.

—The University of Pennsylvania has turned out this year four new doctors that are from Centre county. J. R. Blackburn, of Philipsburg; Joseph Brockerhoff, of Bellefonte; S. U. Hersberger, of Zion; G W. Kline, of Pleasant Gap. The latter, Dr. G. W Kline, will locate at Stormstown, where he thinks there is a good opening. We hope he may meet with abundant success.

Temperance Lecture in the Episcopal Church.

Robert Graham, who visited Bellefonte on Thursday in the interest of temperance, was actively engaged throughout the entire day in giving lectures and counsel on the best means of promoting the desired reform, and perhaps did more effective work in the time spent here than any other temperance advocate who ever sojourned in our midst.

In the morning he visited Valentines' Ironworks and the Car Works, at each of which places of industry he spoke to the assembled workmen, who were given the necessary time to hear him in consideration of the salutary effect his words would produce. At 4 o'clock he spoke to the ladies in the Episcopal church and in the evening he addressed a large miscellaneous audience in the same edifice. At the latter meeting a full choir was in attendance, and discoursed excellent music, led by the great organ.

Mr. Graham is a voluminous, quick, witty, entertaining speaker, but his ideas on temperance are not so advanced as those held by many persons in Bellefonte. He is not in favor of prohibitory legislation, but only that which will restrict the sale of spiritous liquors to the minimum. He does not believe the Maine liquor law is effective. He spoke a good word for the ladies' "Holly Tree Inn," or coffee house, for which they are no doubt deeply grateful. In his own country—England—it is difficult, he says, to pass a law, but when passed the law is rigidly enforced; in the United States it is easy to pass a law, but the law remains a dead letter on the statute book. He advocated the organization of a society in the Episcopal church with principles in accord with his moderate views of reform. His address was listened to attentively and at its close an invitation was given for any who desired to ask questions pertinent to the occasion. This was responded to by Mr. Miller Tiffin, general manager of the car works, who interrogated him in reference to the liquor trade, in its economic effect on the country. The question was satisfactorily answered Questions in reference to the liquor law in Pennsylvania being advanced, Judge John H. Orvis, who was present, responded in his usual pertinent manner, giving much information on the manner in which licenses are granted by the courts of this district.

The meeting adjourned with music and the benediction.

College Exercises

Mr. and Mrs. Evan Blanchard, of this place, were in Philadelphia last week attending the exercises of Haverford College, an institution of the Society of Friends, of which their son Mr. John Blanchard, is a member in of the Junior Class. The Philadelphia *Press* of Saturday relates the portion of the exercises in which they were specially interested as follows:

The spacious grounds of Haverford College yesterday were lighted up with the bright eyes and fair cheeks of the young ladies, who, with other relatives and friends, were attracted by the annual exercise of the Junior Class. The first speaker, George H. Evans, of Indianapolis, showed how our present absolute freedom in religion was gradually brought about. Thomas K. Worthington, of Baltimore, stood up in defense of the character and patriotism of Cicero against the slighting notice of Froude. Samuel B. Shoemaker of Germantown made a forcible plea against capital punishment, showing that it failed in all the great objects for which the penalties of the law are inflicted. William L. Baily, of Philadelphia, asserted that "Practical Genius" deserves no less honor than genius in other fields. John Blanchard, discoursing on "A Modern Superstition," attacked the Mormons in an impressive speech, showing the dangers the country has to dread from them, and vindicating the wisdom of the "Edmunds bill," recently passed by Congress. Charles H. Whitney, of Bryn Mawr, spoke earnestly on "The Indian Question." Frank E. Briggs, of Maine, boldly advocated "Restriction of Suffrage" as necessary to the health and success of the country's institutions. Bond V. Thomas, of Baltimore, the last speaker, stated in a thoughtful and forcible oration that Quakerism was the culmination of the Reformation in England.

Meteorological.

Abstract of the Pennsylvania State College meteorological record for March:

Lowest temperature at 6 A. M., March 14th and 25th, 20.°
Warmest day, March 27th.
Average temperature, 39.°
Highest barometer, March 8, 29.40.
Lowest barometer, March 1, 28.50.
Average barometer, 28.87.
Clear days, 13.
Stormy days, 11.
The snow storm of the evening of March 15th, and the hail storm of the evening of March 18th were accompanied by thunder and lightning.
Spring plowing commenced March 27th.
Rain fall for month, 3.87 inches.
Rain fall for quarter ending March 31st, 11.25 inches.

—We sincerely hope the peach crop of Centre county has not been destroyed by the recent cold snap. If it has it will be a sad calamity to the country.

—Somebody who seems to have more money than discretion is talking about starting a new democratic newspaper in Williamsport.

The Borough Fathers.

At the regular meeting of the council Monday evening an application was received from J. H. McClure, John Harris and and J. P. Harris for the water pipe to be extended along Bishop street to the east end of that thoroughfare. It was referred to the Water Committee for examination and report.

An application for a street lamp on Allegheny street near Reservoir hill was granted.

The Water committee stated that the reservoir had been repaired, and on a recent examination was found in good condition.

The consulting engineer, at the instance of Water Committee, submitted a report regarding the condition of the new boiler at the water works, and gave it as his opinion that a five-inch steam pipe instead of the 3-inch pipe now in use would in a large measure remedy the defects.

Henry Gares, High Constable, stated that, not being able to secure a house in town, he would be unable to fulfill the duties of his office.

D. H. Hastings, Esq., attorney for Jesse Klinger, tax collector, said that he had collected the tax of 1875-76, and proposed to pay counsel, on behalf of said Jesse Klinger and his sureties, the sum of $500 and costs in full of all claims against said Klinger and his sureties for the balance due on said duplicates. Offer accepted.

The Dark Messenger.

It is said that an average of ninety-two deaths occur every second in this world. Be that as it may, it is certain that our friends, young and old, are constantly passing away to that bourne from whence none return. It is our painful duty to record three deaths.

The first is that of Lydie Blanche, the infant daughter of Mr. George Tate, of Valentine's iron works. Her death occurred on Friday and she was buried on Sunday. Her age was seven months. "Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Mrs. Kane, an aged resident of Hecla Furnace, died on Sunday, and was buried in the Catholic cemetery of this place on Tuesday. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, who resided on Logan street, this borough, died on Sunday night after a brief illness. She was a widow and leaves behind her a family of six children. It is an instance of severe and peculiar affliction, and the sorrowing orphans doubtless have the sympathy and, if necessary, the aid of the community.

The Cameron Will Case.

William Cameron, brother of ex-Senator Simon Cameron, died at Lewisburg, Union County, on the 20th of September, 1877, leaving an estate of $1,500,000, which is believed to have appreciated considerably since. His last will and testament bore date March 26, 1875. It was drawn by ex-Congressman John B. Packer, of Sunbury, and left nine-tenths of the estate to Packer's wife, who is a daughter of the deceased. Another will, bearing date March 15, 1875, drawn by John B. Linn, of this place, has been produced, in which Mrs. Jane Harrison, wife of Dr. Francis Harrison, of Lewisburg who is also a daughter of the deceased, was given an equal share of the estate with her sister, Mrs. Packer. A strong effort has been made to have the last will set aside, which was unsuccessful in the lower court, and will come up for decision before the Supreme Court in May. Eminent legal counsel are employed on each side.

Milesburg and Stalwartism.

A correspondent at Milesburg offers the readers of this paper the following items of news:

This staid old town is undergoing many improvements.

The Odd Fellows have erected a new hall.

A new dwelling house has been built by Joseph Shirk, Jr.

We also have two new stores, new sidewalks and street lamps, and over at Central City Essington's large Axe Factory is booming.

But, who shall be our next standard bearer? This cry of stalwartism is ridiculous What nonsense that General Beaver cannot be a friend of Simon Cameron without being controled by him! He was a stalwart soldier and left a limb on the battle field. We are not political Stalwarts in Milesburg, but admire General Beaver; and as the party is as strong in the state as ever before, we shall elect him.

—Three or four persons were baptised in the Episcopal church, this place, on Sunday afternoon, and in the Methodist church the same sacred rite was performed on eighteen candidates in the evening.

—The rage for improvements advances steadily. New front steps are being erected before the residence of Mr. Jacob Valentine, on High street.

A Fable.

Written for the REPUBLICAN.

Once on a time their lived in fairy land a strong and numerous family of brothers, and their lands lay along a great river, the soil of which was very rich and produced bountifully. A great way up this river among the hills lived the giant Cupidity. And because he loved not the brothers, he built a great dam across the river and turned part of its waters through a gap in the hills into a parallel valley and flooded the rich lowlands of the brothers so that their productiveness was in great part destroyed.

Now, the brothers being greatly distressed by reason of the constant inflow of water, bethought themselves to petition Jupiter to make a decree that no rain should fall on their country for twenty years. The Thunderer, being in a good humor, instead of granting the petition to their injury, bade them go up the river and destroy giant Cupidity and his dam, and the usual rains would do them good instead of harm; for only in this way could the former fruitfulness of their land be restored and maintained.

MORAL.

Stop the importation of Coolie labor introduced by the cupidity of evil men, by proper legislation; and natural emigration will prove a blessing instead of an injury; for it was only this inflow of imported Chinamen that has so cursed California with cheap labor, and not natural emigration; the first must always prove a curse, the latter a blessing.

—Bellefonte was lively last Friday night. The first event of the early evening hours was a charming street concert by the McGibeny family band. They retired just as our reporter was arriving on the scene. He at first imagined, judging by the excitement and the large crowd, that a severe street fight had taken place and his services would be required to arrest the offenders. The look of quiet but courageous determination disappeared from his features when informed of the cause of the excitement. Scarce had the melting tones of this delicious music died away on the desert air when the lively and entrancing music of the Bellefonte Band was heard. It was at once apparent what produced the music from the fact that the air played on this occasion was the same old melody that marked its every appearance in its halcyon youthful days. The other events of the evening were the entertainment of the McGibeny Family, the military ball and the meeting of the Mite society, each of which attracted its special admirers.

The Military Ball.

The annals of public balls in Bellefonte perhaps never told of a more successful gathering of that kind than the first grand ball given by Company B, N. G., at the Armory Friday night. The company that gathered in the large Armory apartment was large and gay. The hall was superbly decorated with flags and hanging Chinese lanterns, and these, with the beautiful costumes of the ladies who whirled in the mazy dance, presented a scene of "beauty which is a joy forever."

At the opening of the ball the assemblage was the largest, among the prominent gentlemen present being General James A. Beaver, Dr. George Harris, Col. D. S. Keller, &c. The grand march was especially enjoyable, over fifty couples being on the floor at one time.

The receipts have not yet been counted, but the managers are confident that they will be sufficient to defray all expenses.

Of Interest to Loungers.

Chief Burgess John Powers has promulgated the following proclamation:

NOTICE.

All persons found lounging or loitering in crowds on the bridges within the limits of the borough of Bellefonte, or about the corners of the streets, or gathering in crowds so as to obstruct the free passage of pedestrians will be arrested and dealt with according to law. All law-abiding citizens are hereby warned to desist from this practice.

A reward of five dollars will be paid for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons who shall, contrary to law, destroy or deface this or any other posted notice.

JOHN POWERS, Chief Burges.

Railroad Officers Elected.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Bald Eagle Valley railroad company was held Tuesday in Philadelphia, and the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, L. A. Mackey; directors, A. G. Curtin, J. N. DuBarry, James Duffy, James Gamble, John P. Green, John Irwin, Jr., Strickland Kneass, C. A. Mayer, Wistar Morris, G. B. Roberts, E. Blanchard and Edmund Smith.

—Two earthquakes are advertised to occur during the month of June.

Personal Mention.

C. E. Schroder was in Lock Haven last Sunday.

Mr. Frank Bible is spending a few days in the Quaker City.

Mr. W. E. Burchfield returned home on Saturday. His new stock of groceries will follow.

Mrs. C. Boak, of Snow Shoe, and A. T. Leathers, of Howard, are among the Centre county people now in Philadelphia.

C. R. Gearhart, Secretary of the Central Mutual, wrote $20,000 insurance for his company in three days last week in this place.

Revs. Laurie and Penepacker exchanged pulpits on Sunday morning The congregations, however, went to their usual places of worship.

Mr. Harry Teats departed Monday for Philadelphia on business connected with his new grocery store, which he will open at the earliest possible date.

Miss Lizzie Baker, daughter of 'Squire Baker, of Lemont, who went to Hot Springs, Ark., last fall, for the benefit of her health, has returned much improved.

The Misses Devlin, of this place, are entertaining a charming lady friend, Miss Polgsrove, of Philipsburg. If the attention of gentlemen friends can add to the enjoyment of this lady she will have the highest kind of pleasure while in Bellefonte.

Mr. George P. Bible departed Monday evening to Warsaw, Kosciousko county, Indiana, where he will enter the office of the county prothonotary in the capacity of clerk. We regret the departure of Mr. B., but are confident that his innate ability and enterprising spirit will enable him to succeed.

—We are requested to announce that Rev. J. F. Tallhelm will preach in the United Brethren church on the *morning* of the 30th instant, at 10:30 o'clock, instead of evening, as previously announced.

—Isn't it almost time for druggists to don linen coats and start up the soda water fountain?

MARRIED.

SHOWERS—PRATT.—At the Lutheran parsonage, in Bellefonte, by Rev. S. E. Furst, April 2, 1882, Daniel Edward Showers and Miss Carrie Pratt, both of Bellefonte, Pa.

KRAMER—SHUEY.—At the Lutheran parsonage, in Bellefonte, by Rev. S. E. Furst, April 6, 1882, John W. Kramer and Miss Sarah R. Shuey, both of near Pleasant Gap.

DIED.

BARNES—Near Philipsburg, on Friday, April 7, 1882, Alfred, youngest son of John and Elizabeth Barnes, aged about 8 months.

FISHEL.—At Houserville, on the 6th of April, of diphtheria, Maggie C. Fishel, daughter of Henry and Ellen J. Fishel, aged 3 years, 8 months and 1 day.

Jesus said, "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Our Maggie, dearest Maggie,
No more we hear thy voice;
But we know thou art in heaven,
Which makes our hearts rejoice.

No more she'll fill that vacant chair,
Which still stands in its place;
We cannot hear her prattling tongue,
Nor see her smiling face.

"My papa, oh, my papa"
Were the last words that she said;
And just then, in a moment,
Our darling pet was dead.

Still we are left on earth to weep;
Our days, though, may be few.
We know you cannot come to us,
But we can go to you. *M. M. D.*

The Markets.

BELLEFONTE, April 13, 1882.

Wheat, old	$1 25
" new	1 25
Rye per bushel	80
Corn, cob	75
Corn, shelled, old	75
Oats	50
Cloverseed	5 50@6 00
Flour, retail, per barrel	7 00
Flour, wholesale	6 25

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$12 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	9 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6 00@8 00

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$
Nova Scotia ground, per ton	

Provision Market.

Corrected daily by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	10
Fresh butter per pound	30
Chickens per pound	5
Cheese per pound	20
Country hams per pound	12
Hams, sugar cured	17
Bacon	16
Lard per pound	10
Eggs per doz	15
Potatoes per bushel, new	1 20
Dried beef	20
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	15
Lemons per doz	35@50
Dried sweet corn per pound	10

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Reported by Graham & Sinnett.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., April 17, 1882.

The lack of confidence is the principal factor in the present unsettled condition of the market. The want of confidence in manufacturing enterprises, and the uncertainty of the iron trade have a depressing effect on the values. Mr. Vanderbilt, who sold some 250,000 shares, at 125, of New York Central stock a year ago, will soon have an opportunity to convert his 50 millions of bonds into the above stock at his selling price of a year hence, and we fully believe he will do so when the market suits him. This would be a very profitable transaction, as the bonds cost him par. The public and the large operators seem to be passive observers. The disposition to buy is checked, the last scoop of the Gould-Vanderbilt combination having sickened the people. The near approach of the Pennsylvania dividend does not have the effect of creating any demand for the stock. The earnings of the trunk lines keeps decreasing month after month.

QUOTATIONS.	Bid.	Ask.
Lehigh Valley	60½	61
Pacific Com	38¼	38⅜
" Fls.	77½	77¾
Buffalo, P. & W	17	17⅛
Penna R. R	61⅝	61⅝
Reading	29¾	29⅞
Lehigh Nav.	40⅝	40⅞
Underground	25	30